SERVICE
THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INS. CO. LTD. BOMBAY
COMPLETES
62 C. 4,250 DUE IN 1941
3,20,00000 DURING 1934 to 1941
STRENGTH SECURITY

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 185 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1942 PRICE: 1½ ANNAS

For Beauty & Complexion USE
AFGHAN SNOW
SOLE AGENT— PATANWALA L^D BOMBAY.3
Branch: CALCUTTA.

MAHATMA EXPOSES MAXWELL SCOOP

"Reprehensible Conduct" Condemned

'ILLEGITIMATE USE' OF SEIZED NOTES

But Nothing In Them Of Which Any One Need Be Ashamed

"IN SPITE OF the effort of the Home Department to discredit the members of the Working Committee, the reading of the notes, unauthenticated though they are, will not make any difference, at least in India, in the prestige which the Congress enjoys. There is nothing in it of which any member has any cause to be ashamed."

Thus declares Mahatma Gandhi in answer to what he characterises as illegitimate use by the Government of India of unauthenticated documents seized in the raid of the A. I. C. C. Office.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

Referring to the sentence in the notes regarding negotiations with Japan Gandhiji says:

"I had purposely incorporated the sentence about negotiations with Japan, and if ultimately it was dropped and I associated myself with the deletion, I did so out of my regard for my co-workers—not because I was uncertain as to what I meant to do. It is the essence of the use of the weapon (non-violence) that you will always give your opponent the opportunity of doing the right thing....."

I SHALL TAKE IT

The use of the sentence at the present juncture, adds Gandhiji, "is intended to bring discredit on my devoted head. I shall take the discredit and so much the better if I can take India's freedom also with it."

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi made the following statement in a press interview:—

"I want to make a remark or two about the manner in which the Government have got this document. I think that the procedure thus adopted of searching the A.I.C.C. Offices and seizing documents was in itself reprehensible. The Congress is not an illegal organisation. It is acknowledged to be the oldest representative national organisation.

Its representatives have, under the partial autonomy given by the Government of India Act, successfully administered seven large provinces of India, and, so far as I am aware, without a single exception, the Governors of those provinces have nothing but praise for the considerable administrative talent and devotion to duty shown by the Ministers who were Congress representatives.

Such an organisation deserves, to say the least, a better treatment than the Government had accorded it by its procedure with the A.I.C.C.

ILLEGITIMATE USE

Their action becomes more reprehensible when they make, what I consider, illegitimate use of the documents seized. They might have had the courtesy of referring the document to the A. I. C. C. and heard what the Committee had to say before making public use thereof.

In spite of the effort of the Home Department to discredit the members of the Working Committee, the reading of the notes, unauthenticated though they are, will not make any difference, at least in India, in the prestige which the Congress enjoys. There is nothing in it of which any member has any cause to be ashamed.

I do not know what should be the journalistic attitude of such use of documents seized in the manner I have shown and sprung upon an unsuspecting public at a most critical time both for the Government and the people. But I leave the profession to judge for itself."

Answers To Questions

Q.: "The whole inference of Pandit Nehru's statements in the documents is that your belief is that Japan and Germany will win the war. Does that represent your considered opinion?

R.: "You have been good enough to show me Panditji's statement on the document issued by the Government. After his full and frank explanation I hardly think I need answer your questions. I wholly agree with the opinion expressed by him.

That, however, is his own reaction to the draft resolution sent to the Working Committee.

A DELIBERATE OMISSION

As the language of that draft shows, it had many I'S to be dotted and T'S to be crossed. It was sent through Miraben to whom I had explained the implications of the draft and I said to her or to the friends of the Working Committee who happened to be in Sevagram to whom I had explained the draft, that there was an omission, deliberate, from my draft as to the foreign policy of the Congress and, therefore, any reference to China and Russia.

For as I had said to them, I derived my inspiration and knowledge from Panditji about foreign matters of which he had been a deep student. Therefore, I said that he could fill in that part in the resolution.

AXIS, ALLIES AND VICTORY

But I may add that I have never even in a most unguarded moment expressed the opinion that Japan and Germany would win the war. Not only that I have often expressed the opinion that they cannot win the war, if only Great Britain will once for all shed her imperialism. I have given expression to that opinion more than once in the columns of "Harijan" and I repeat here that in spite of all my wish to the contrary and of others, if disaster overtakes Great Britain and the Allied Powers, it will be becauuse even at the critical moment—most critical in her history—she has most obstinately refused to wash herself of the taint of Imperialism which she

(Continued on Page 5)

INDIA'S SHARE OF DEFENCE COST

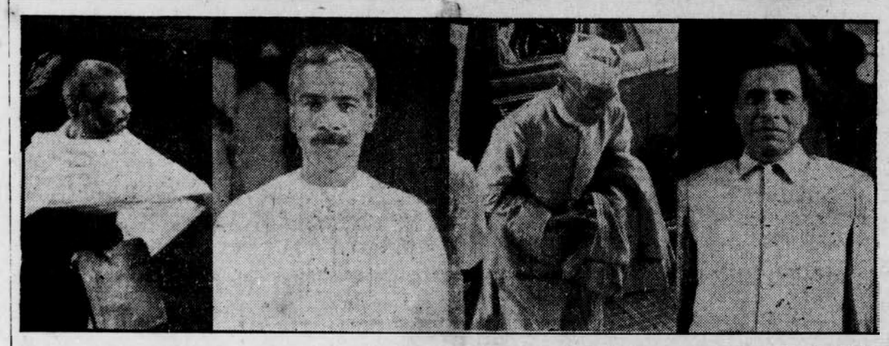
NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.

The first meeting of the Military Accounts Committee was held yesterday with Mr. C. E. Jones, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, in the chair.

An examination of the accounts disclosed that the total expenditure on the Defence Services during the year 1940-41 was Rs. 127 crores of which India's share was 73 1/2 crores, the rest being borne by His Majesty's Government.

Congress Cabinet Members At Birla House

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU MAULANA A. K. AZAD PT. G. B. PANT ACHARYA NARENDRA DEO



SJT. S. D. DEO DR. P. C. GHOSH MR. ASAF ALI MR. HAREKRISHNA MEHTAB

New Delhi Reaction

"Government's Trump Card"

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 4.

Another stage in "propaganda war" will be reached this week when the Home Department publishes on the eve of the A.I.C.C. meeting rough notes of discussions of the Congress Working Committee meeting at Allahabad which are alleged to be among the documents seized by the police in their search of the A. I. C. C. meeting.

According to New Delhi talks, it is supposed to be Government's trump card which will be played up to their full advantage both as counterblast against Wardha resolution and also as influencing British and American opinion.

Rough notes are said to show that there was difference of opinion between Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru over former's original draft resolution and also that some members, in the course of private discussions feared that Gandhiji's original resolution might convey an erroneous impression regarding the position of the Congress.

BRENNER PASS CLOSED?

LONDON, August 4.

FRENCH FRONTIER:—Brenner Pass over which runs a strategic railway and road between Germany and Italy has been closed during the last two days, it is reliably learned here. North-South traffic has been diverted, it is added.

ATTEMPTS TO RAID MALTA FOILED

CAIRO, August 4.

To-day's Middle-East joint war communique states: Apart from patrol activity during the night of August 2/3, there is nothing to report from our land forces.

Air activity was on a reduced scale in the battle area but two "Messerschmitt 109s" were damaged in combat. Our Malta fighters successfully fought off two enemy formations which attempted to raid the island."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's Closing 18.48
Difference ..... +18

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August ..... Rs. 197-4
I. C. C. January ..... Rs. 314-4

In Bay Of Bengal

Jap Flying-boat Shot Down: No Enemy Ships Sighted

LONDON, Aug. 4.

An Admiralty Communique states: "The Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet reports that in a recent routine sweep in the Bay of Bengal one Japanese flying-boat was shot down by our fighters.

No Japanese ships were sighted."

U. S. TO HAVE 150 'DROMES IN BRITAIN

The United States air force will operate from 150 aerodromes in Britain with total ground personnel of 400,000, stated a recent American broadcast.

Already units operate from their own aerodromes in Britain and more are coming into use units, furnishing their own ground crews. Air Corps pilots are arriving here in increasing numbers.

C.-In-C. Of Allied Second Front

The question of a uniformed command for the Allied armies in Western Europe has recently been engaging the attention of the Governments concerned, Reuter's military correspondent learns. There is said to be no division of opinion on the principal of the Allied Commander-in-Chief and there is unlikely to be any difficulty regarding the candidate.

According to American reports Gen. Marshall is the favourite for the post of Supreme Commander on the Second Front. The choice will undoubtedly fall on the person considered to hold the best qualifications although the potential numbers of troops from each country likely to be involved may have some influence in the final decision.

Hurricane-Dornier Duel

LONDON, August 4.

A battle of Britain Hurricane of the type not used now had a duel with one of Germany's latest bombers—a Dornier 217—yesterday states the Air Ministry. The German came off second best.—Reuter.

NATIONAL PRAYER ON WAR ANNIVERSARY DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

"It is the desire of His Majesty the King that Thursday, September 3, being the 3rd anniversary of the outbreak of war should be observed as a national day of prayer and dedication," says an announcement issued from Buckingham Palace to-night.—Reuter.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN LORDS

Strabolgi Forces Issue On Home Guard Officers' Travelling

LONDON, August 4.

The Government sustained a technical defeat by 26 votes to 13 in the House of Lords this afternoon.

Lord Strabolgi (Labour) demanded that Home Guard officers be given first class travelling warrants on railways similar to officers in other branches of the armed services.

After the Government spokesman, Lord Croft had declined this demand, Lord Strabolgi forced a division.

Such a division is merely an expression of opinion in the Lords and does not involve any consequences for the Government as would a defeat in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

"JAPAN TO ROUT RUSSIA FOR GERMAN GAIN"

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

With regard to the report reaching Britain that Japan is preparing for an early move against the Soviet Union, the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Express" writes:

"There has always been an impression that the eastern Axis partner would be employed in the attempt to rout the Russians if substantial gains could be made by the German forces.

The Soviet armed strength in the localities likely to be affected is known to be very considerable.

The United Nations' strategy has provided for such a move."

Air Sweep Over North Burma Railway

NEW DELHI, August 4.

Continuing their attacks on communications in enemy occupied Burma, Royal Air Force bombers on Sunday carried out a sweep over the North Burma Railway from Namma to Myitkyina. Stations along this section of the line were bombed and afterwards machine-gunned, says an Air Headquarters Communique.

Yesterday a low level attack was made on the main jetty at Akyab and a building believed to be a wireless station received a direct hit.

All our aircraft returned safely. —A.P.

"Tatuta Maru" Sails From Shanghai

TOKYO, August 4,

The Japanese exchange liner "Tatuta Maru" sailed from Shanghai to-day with 276 more Allied nationals for exchange including 146 Britons, 115 Indians, 7 Norwegians and 3 Dutchmen. The ship is expected at Lourenco Marques at the end of the month.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR DON BEND

German Tank Force Encircled

Enemy's Efforts To Establish Bridgeheads Foiled: Soviet Ring Draws Closer

MOSCOW, August 4.

A large German tank force has been immobilised and encircled near one of the most important crossings of the Don Bend. It has been divebombed day and night and Soviet fighters are having dogfights with German planes that are attempting to supply the encircled tanks with fuel and food from the air.

The German tank force a few days ago got through the Soviet defence lines and reached the approaches of an important Soviet bridgehead on the Eastern Sector of the Don elbow but a Soviet tank group by a swift manoeuvre cut off the Germans from their main force.

The Soviet ring is drawing closer.

Tenacious Soviet Resistance

Reuter's special correspondent wires from Moscow:

The Russians did not give way a single yard in the Kletskaya region, yesterday and made frequent counter-attacks. The Germans were ejected from a number of tactically valuable lines and their rear communications—roads running southward and southeastward to the battle-field along which the enemy is bringing up munitions—were straddled in a number of places.

German attempts to break through to the Don bank were undiminished but failed to make headway in the face of tenacious Russian resistance.

Fighting In Salsk Region

The correspondent adds:

The situation at the approaches to one of the most important Russian bridgeheads in the Don bend remains tense according to a frontline despatch to the "Izvestia" to-day. The Germans are attacking the approaches to the bridgehead from several sides using large infantry and tank forces supported by planes. Rumanian cavalry were brought in to Kuchcevskaya battle-fields in an attempt to deal with the Don and Kuban Cossacks who are ferociously defending their native soil here. Many attacks were repulsed yesterday in the course of which villages changed hands several times. The battle sways to and fro across wheatfields some of which have been harvested.

On the whole the Germans have not made significant progress yesterday. In the Salsk region, the fighting is even fiercer and the situation remains precarious.

2,000 Italians Killed

MOSCOW:—Giving further details of yesterday's fighting, a supplement to the Soviet midday communique states that near an inhabited locality in the Kletskaya area several attacks by Italians supported by tanks were repulsed.

Italians lost 2,000 killed. In the area of Kuchchevskaya bloody battles took place. The enemy several times unsuccessfully attempted to force crossings over the river. In the area of Salsk, Soviet troops were forced to fall back to a new position after repulsing fierce enemy attacks.—Reuter.

Enemy Aerodrome Raided

MOSCOW: Russian bombers started 18 fires and blew up an ammunition dump when they raided an enemy airdrome on the northwestern front, between Moscow and Leningrad, the Moscow radio stated to-day.—Reuter.

Efforts To Raise Bridgeheads Foiled

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.

All German efforts to establish bridgeheads across the Don in the Stalingrad area have been frustrated says the "Izvestia."

Russian troops are now attempting to wipe out isolated advanced Nazi units before they can re-establish contact with their rear. —Reuter.

Safety in War

THE
Jwala Bank
LIMITED

Head Office:—AGRA.

Estd:—1923

Branches all over India

IMPROVEMENTS IN A YEAR

		30-6-41		30-6-42
Capital.	Rs.	7,49,200.	Rs.	10,57,000.
Reserves.	Rs.	1,72,329.	Rs.	2,58,798.
Deposits.	Rs.	29,35,161.	Rs.	33,36,063.
Income.	Rs.	6,98,255.	Rs.	8,78,138.
Profits Net.	Rs.	2,23,604.	Rs.	3,26,452.
Cash Ratio.		17%		31%

Dividend is being declared at 11% per annum.

Shares available for sale at Rs. 150/- per share of Rs. 100/- each.

Mr. JWALA PRASAD, Chairman.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (———) "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Suitable matches for Dasa Shrimali (Vaish) educated youngmen aged 24 and 22 years. One a graduate employed in Government Service and the other a Doctor. No caste restriction. Apply to Box No. 16625, "Bombay Chronicle"

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Matrics, Non-Matrics, for sub-offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Western Provincial Cosmopolitan Syndicate, Delhi. (16674)

Wanted an experienced Shorthand Typist. Apply with testimonials to the Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle."

An unexpected vacancy occurs for really capable Secretary in important firm. Young ladies with good academic qualifications only need communicate stating age, experience, nationality, availability and salary required to Box No. 16658, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Companion for Sick Lady free lodging and boarding provided. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, lowest salary needed to V. G. Motwane. Post Box 459, Bombay. (9242)

Wanted—Candidates desirous o Services as Station Masters, Signallers & Clerks, etc. Free training, lodging Guarantee for Employment. Prize Rs. 80|- and Rail fare-terms. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Ambala City. 16550

Wanted a very young and energetic Gujrati as Secretary to businessman of Calcutta. Good knowledge of Music essential. Apply stating age and full qualifications to Box No. 16642 "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

Just Published—Jawaharlal Nehru —The Man and His Ideas—by Y. G. Krishnamurti, Rs. 4-4-0. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. (16660)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Genuine Waaning Tilly Oil—Dutch Drops—A famous household remedy for disease of the Liver, Kidney, Gall system, Metabolism, Gout, Rheumatism, Colic and Constipation, Piles extra. Write for full particulars to The Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (16578)

Eye Cataract; Dimness; Cuts improves sight. Wasting time to Doctors, Hospitals. Write with stamp G. M. Makwana, Malad. (16345)

241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS

An established business firm having branches in principal Indian cities and excellent bank references is ready to represent two|three wholesale lines. Best sales promotion proposition. Communicate Box No. 16670, "Bombay Chronicle."

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a Steam Engine 10" x 18" or 20" x 80 lbs or of any nearest size Single Cylinder complete with steam pipes Foundations, Bolts, etc. Apply stating lowest price Box No. 16645, "Bombay Chronicle."

Complete Block-Making Plant wanted by Sun Process Works Ltd. Phone 24435. P. O. Box 3593, Bombay 4. (9249)

346. INVESTMENTS

Want to invest in medium sized Lucrative Business or enterprise in or outside Bombay. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 16670A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.

	Per Column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

NOTICE

CLAIMS AGAINST THE BURMA CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

ANY PERSONS or Firm with a claim outstanding against the Burma Customs Department, e. g. refund of duty or deposit, arrears of Pay, Fees, etc. should present to the undersigned in writing **on or before the 31st August, 1942** and application for payment stating precisely the nature of the claim and whether any previous application for payment has been made. The application should be supported, if possible, with documentary evidence in substantiation of the claim.

H. F. OXBURY,
Collector of Customs, Burma.
C|o. Representative of the
Government of Burma
22, Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta.
9238

THE INDIAN RADIO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1942, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose or transacting the following business:—

(1) To ratify and confirm the Directors' action in utilising an amount out of the Dividend Equalisation Fund for the purpose of Capitalisation of Reserves.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1941
(3) To approve of the Directors' recommendation to carry an amount to Reserve Fund.
(4) To approve of the Directors' recommendation to carry an amount to Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(5) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(6) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
(7) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1942 to the 2nd September, 1942, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
For F. M. Chinoy & Co. Ltd.,
R. M. CHINOY,
Director,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1942.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the registered office of the Company, on and after the 15th September, 1942 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 10th August, 1942 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
9268.

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans advanced to anyone against simple writing or mortgage (New Management—New Address): Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, above Bank of India (Third Floor), Kalbadevi (16650)

Any Lady or Gentleman earning monthly over Rupees Fifty will get Loan accordingly upto Rupees Five Hundred on Personal Bond. Capital Investment Company, Room 56, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. (16672)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For sale a plot in Sion-Matunga Scheme—700 odd sq. yds. near main road—freehold or leasehold. Write to Post Box 3587, Bombay 4. (16671)

Wanted to purchase immovable property at Khar (vacant land or with building) on Santa Cruz side. No brokers. Apply mentioning detailed particulars and minimum price, Box No. 16668. "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Darjeeling variety pineapple sprouts for sale. Write to Atin Mookerjee, Hijuli, P. O. Ranaghat, Bengal, for terms. (16673)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Daily income of Rupees twenty on a capital of Rs. twenty-five. Reward of Rupees 101 if fails Consult New Commercial, near Purohit Hotel, Bori Bunder, between 1 and 6. Phone No. 27106. (16662)

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted good horse for driving carriage apply V.G. Motwane. Post Box 459, Bombay (9243)

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, (PURCHASE BRANCH),

AHMEDABAD HOUSE, WITTET ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INVITES TENDERS for the Stores detailed below:—

ITEM DESCRIPTION.
1. Unelectroplated Brass Faucet Bodies and Caps without chain and leather washer but with sealing holes for 2 gallon, Trade Pattern Petrol Cans.

Tender No. P|MP|8D|3549|FAUCET

Price of the Tender Form is Rs. 10|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch), Bombay quoting Tender No. and remitter's full address on the coupon in the case of Money Order.

Tenders will be received upto 13th August, 1942.

Tenders will be opened in public at 11 a. m. on 14th August, 1942.

Applications not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer, Department of Supply, must state in their application for tender forms the name of their bankers

(9262)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

COTTON TEXTILES DIRECTORATE, BOMBAY.

TENDER NOTICE:

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Cotton Textiles, P-15, Hararwalla Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the following stores:—

1. Braces Cotton Webbing 26" 746,000 pairs.
2. Braces Cotton Webbing 20" 90,720 pairs.

Tender No. SYCX-1032|A-P-15.

Price of Tender forms etc. is Rs. 10|- per set and is not refundable and the tender forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order, only to the Assistant Director-General, Cotton Textiles, Bombay; quoting tender number and remitter's name with full address on the coupon, in the case of money orders.

Tenders will be received up-to 4-0 P. M. on 7-9-42.

Samples (in duplicate) against this tender are required to be submitted to the Inspector of Textiles, Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, by 1-9-42.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors must state, in their application for tender forms the names of their Bankers.

(9265)

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 22ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at THE UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDING, SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1942, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December, 1941.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year 1942 and fix their remuneration.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th August to 31st August, 1942 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KANCHANLAL VARAJDAS,
General Manager.
(9272)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1913. and THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Bellary Press Company, Limited, (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at the registered office of the Company Rao Saheb Khakhar Building, C.P. Tank Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1942, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidator will lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year ended 31st July, 1942 and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the winding up pursuant to Section 209 G of the Indian Companies Act. 1913.

R. S. FORAGE,
Liquidator.
Rao Saheb Khakhar Building,
C.P. Tank Road,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1942. (9264)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Mrs. MARY LEWIS PHILIP DIAS, who died in December, 1941, has made a will bequeathing all her movable and immovable property to her minor daughter Ilin Tacy Dias and we the undersigned have been appointed executors of the will arrangements are made to obtain probate of the will as early as possible. In the meantime Mrs. Mary Dias' husband Mr Lewis Philip Dias is selling and is also trying to sell Mrs. Mary's property and we have been therefore compelled to give this notice to the public that anyone purchasing Mrs. Mary's property from Mr. Lewis Philip Dias will purchase the same at his own risk

(1) J. J. RODRICKS.
(2) S. G. BHOSLE.

Kalina.
Koli Kalyan, Santa Cruz.
5th day of August, 1942
(9271)

A CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED under sealed covers for the purchase of the stock-in-trade and the Goodwill of the shop of Chemists, Druggists and Provision Merchants run under the name and style of HARDINGE AND CO. at Charni Road Junction, Bombay.

Offers should reach the undersigned not later than Monday 10th August, 1942.

The goods will be on view from Wednesday, the 5th August, 1942 upto and inclusive of Saturday 8th August, 1942 between 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1942.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.
H. M.'s High Court,
Bombay.
(9234)

LOSS OF BOND WARRANT

(CORRECTION)

With reference to the advertisement which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th June, 1942, the number of the Bond Warrant lost is 4904 and not 1986 as stated therein.

RAMNIKLAL TULSIDAS,
C|o Sassoon S. Reuben,
Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(16669)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS stating age, qualifications, previous experience and salary acceptable are invited for the post of Director of Industries and Commerce by the end of August, 1942.

MINISTER,
For Industries, Commerce & Communications,
Gwalior Government,
GWALIOR.
(9252)

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY raised the Second Instalment of Rs. 10/- lacs of the loan for Construction of Asphalt Roads and extensions of electric lighting on 15-12-32. Under the terms of the loan the Municipality has an option to repay it every tenth year with three months' notice (Vide last line of para one of debentures issued). In accordance with this condition the Municipality has decided in their resolution No. 2502, dated 14-2-41 to repay this instalment. The debenture holders of this instalment are hereby informed that the Municipality will arrange for the payment of the principal amount with interest due or accrued due in respect of these debentures on and after 15-12-42 from which date interest will cease to accrue. Payment will be made on the presentation of the debentures to the Chief Accountant of the Municipality duly discharged.

(Sd.) MANILAL CHATURBHAI SHAH,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal office.
Ahmedabad Date:—12-6-42.
9247.

NOTICE.

Re: CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD. (in liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR has declared a first and final dividend by way of return of capital to the Shareholders of the Company. Persons who hold share certificates of the said Company and the transfer forms signed by the registered holder of those shares are hereby informed that they should either call on or before 30th September, 1942 at the Office of the undersigned or send there at their own risk the said share certificates with the transfer forms thereof signed as aforesaid for receiving payment of the dividend in respect of these shares.

On failure of the presentation of the share certificates and the relative signed transfer forms as aforesaid, the undersigned will send by post dividend warrants to those shareholders whose names are recorded in the Register of Shares of the said Company. No claim by any other person in respect of the said dividend will be entertained after that date.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
H. M's High Court, Fort,
Bombay, 27-7-42. 9235.

Public Notices

WANTED

Complete Block-Making Plant Wanted by

SUN PROCESS WORKS LTD.
Phone: 24435, P.O. Box 3593
Bombay. 4. (9248)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913. and THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of The Bellary Press Co. Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Rao Saheb Khakhar Building, C.P. Tank Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1942, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) when the Liquidator will lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year ended 31st day of July 1942, and a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the position of the winding up pursuant to Section 209 G of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

R. S. FORAGE.
Liquidator.
Rao Saheb Khakhar Building,
C. P. Tank Road,
Bombay 3rd August, 1942
(9263).

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Baroda State)
(In VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION)

The Liability of the Members of the Company is limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1942, at 1 P. M. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayajiganj, Baroda for the purpose of considering and if thought approving, sanctioning and confirming my proposal and the Agreement referred to in my letter and Notice sent to the Members of the Company and for considering and, if thought fit, passing as a Special Resolution, Resolution set out in the said Notice.

To the Shareholders of the Company and in particular to Mahomedali Ebrahimji, Lewis Mauritius, Essop Suleman Amenjee, Rustumburg, Manilal Gopalji Desai, Nairobi; John Salvadore Colaco, Basrah; B.S. Bhagwan Singh, Basrah; K. O. Uthup, Basrah; Gokuldas Devji, Aden; A. Fidele, Aden; Manoel Jose S. E. da Costa, Goa; Jeronimo Santana Lobo, Goa; Agostinho Pascal D'Souza, Goa; Joseph Moria D'Souza Ticloand, Goa; Miss Martha L. Fernandes Goa; Alexander Furtado, Goa; Rese De Sa, Goa; Andre Castano Lobo Goa; N. Rajgopalacharlar, Bassein (Burma); S. Anandham, Rangoon and Pascoal Jose D'Souza, Tanganyika.

Bombay this 3rd August, 1942.
BHARAT K. S. AIYAR.
Liquidator.
(9267)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS CHUNILAL and Bai JADAV, wife of Vithaldas Chunilal have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Fort Chambers, Dean lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as Jadav Bhuvan standing thereon being Plot No. 175A situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing on actual admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1487 and part and Cadastral Survey No. 1889 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4881 (7), Street No. 226 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by Municipal Plot No 134 on or towards the North by Municipal Plot No. 175B bearing C. S. No. 1/1889 of Mahim Division and on or towards the South by Municipal Plot No. 176 bearing C S No. 1890 of Mahim Division.

Dated this 31st day of July. 1942.

Messrs THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9259.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FURDOONJI DORABJI PUDAMJEE and Mr. DADABHAI DORABJI PUDAMJEE, of Bombay and Poona Parsi inhabitants respectively on behalf of themselves and others interested in the firm of Messrs. D. Pudamjee & Co. have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said several properties or any of them by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever in any way in respect of the said properties or any of them are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Prince Building, No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 476 2/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and according to the extract from the City Survey Register along with the land thirdly described 452 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old Nos. 39-706-707-708-715-777-435-495-754 and 754 and New Nos. 11915-12595 and 12464 and New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 1/2633 and 23-24/2653 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 2503 (3) Street No. 15B and Cadastral Survey No. 873 of Lower Parel Division and bounded, on or towards the North by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Haji Alli Jan Mahomed, on or towards South by the water drain or sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by a public passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 221 Square Yards or thereabouts and according to the extract from the City Survey Register 307 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 39 - 706 - 708 - 715 - 777 - 435 - 495 - 754, New Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464 and New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 23/2653 and 24/2653 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 2502(4), Street No. 14C and Cadastral Survey No. 875 of Lower Parel Division and bounded on the East by the ground of Abba Haji Abdulla, on or towards the West by the New Road on or towards the North by the water drain and on or towards the South by the New Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards or thereabouts and according to the Extracts from the City Survey Register along with the land first described 452 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old Nos. 39-706-708-715-777-435-495-754 and 754, New Nos. 11915-12595-12464 and New Survey Nos. 1/2632, 1/2631, 3/2632, 3/2633 and 23 and 24/2653 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 2503 (2) Street No. 15A and Cadastral Survey No. 872 of Lower Parel Division and bounded, on or towards the North by the Water drain, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Sha Jagjivan Harjivan, on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the West by the property belonging to Abba Haji Abdulla.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate at or near the Elphinstone Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts and according to the Extracts from the City Survey Register 602 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under and forming parts of the Collector's Old Nos. 39-706-707-708-715-717-435-495-754 and 577 and the Collector's New Numbers 11915-12595-12464 and under and forming the whole of New Survey No. 3/2633 and part of New Survey No. 1/2632 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 2510(2) and Street No. 22A and Cadastral Survey No. 865 of Lower Parel Division and bounded on or towards the East by a private passage on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Daya, on or towards the South by the Government water-course and on or towards the North by the property or chawl formerly of Shaik Mahomed Bin Shaik Ali and now of Jamindin Company.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1942.

GANDHY & CO.,
Attorneys for the purchaser.
9266

Public Notice

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

THE ASSOCIATION hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern that it has been notified of the loss of Policy No. 346771 issued by the Association on the life of Dr. T. F. de Souza and that at the end of one calendar month from this date a Duplicate Policy will be issued in place of the lost Policy unless within the said period of one calendar month objection against the issue of such Duplicate Policy is lodged with the Association at its Office at 15 and 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HUGH POLLET,
Resident Secretary.
Bombay, 5th August, 1942.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver High Court Receiver in Suit No. 2014 of 1937 Usman Haji Joonas and others vs., Haji Hasan Esmail and anr. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Monday the 24th August, 1942 at 4 p.m (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, with dwelling house on it admeasuring about 162 sq. yds. and bearing Municipal St. Nos. 67-69-71-73 and 145 and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage on the West by Bapu Khote Street, on the North by the property of Bohra Kayamali Tyebali and on the South by the property of Rangara Essa Alli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co Esplanade Rd., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

NALINI JAYAWANT
NALINI JAYAWANT
NALINI JAYAWANT
in
AMAR PICTURES'
Ankh Michowli
Ankh Michowli
Ankh Michowli
5th Great Week
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

WINNING APPLAUSE & MARCHING AHEAD!
MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer
PHIR MILENGE
WITH THE VIOLIN TOUCH
Director:—SOHRAB MODI
Cast:—SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH
Daily:—3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Matinee at 12-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays
3rd Week at CENTRAL
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

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TO-MORROW at
SUPER
You will have a grand treat in
HOMI WADIA'S
MUQABLA
NADIA & YAKUB
Music by
KHAN MASTANA

CITY LIGHT
Lady Jamshedji Rd.,
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
NOW SHOWING
LAST TWO DAYS
RANJIT'S
THOKAR
(The KICK)
CHARLIE, KUMAR, MADHURI ISHWARLAL

FROM FRI. 7TH
will present
PRABHAT'S
PADOSI
The great monument to Film Art
Starring:
JAGIRDAR, MAZHARKHAN, ANIS and BALWANT SINGH
Director: SHANTARAM

Ladies' Special Show
On Thursday at 12-30 Noon
KIRITI'S great emotional
MATA—Mother—
Direction:—GUNJAL
Story: DAVE
Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH,
4TH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
SWASTIK
—PATHE CINEMA—
Daily:—3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Thursday Matinee at 12-30 p.m.
AN ADVANCE FILM EXCHANGE RELEASE

BROADWAY
BEFORE YOUR VERY EYES
BIRTH OF A BABY
Universal's Documentary Film
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
COMING SOON, MURLI'S
PYAS

THE BEST COMEDY IN THE CITY!
ACHARYA ARTS'
"KUNWARA BAP"
3rd
WEEK OF SMILES at
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.

32nd Week of
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Nationwide Triumph
JHOOLA
Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p. m.
ROXY

ZANANA SHOW
To-morrow 1 p.m.
LAXMI'S
TAMANNA
Starring:
Lila Desai and Jairaj
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

IN 13TH WEEK
THE MORE YOU SEE IT THE MORE YOU WILL BE CHARMED BY IT
PRAKASH'S
MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Station Master
Daily: 3-30,: 6-30, 9-30
Sat., Sun: 12-45 p. m.
MINERVA
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

AURORA
KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA
Daily at 3-45, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
PRAKASH'S
Epic Pride
BHARAT MILAP
In HINDI

3rd DEMAND WEEK!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
TYRONE POWER
in the ALL-INDIA Record-Breaker.....
SON OF FURY

11TH WEEK!
IT'S TOPS!
—AND that's why IT STILL MARCHES ON!
'SAUGAND'
A NEW THEATRES' HIT
PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN CHANDRAVATI
Daily:—3. 6-15 & 9-30 p. m.
KRISHNA

NEXT SATURDAY
MOTILAL
with
SHAMIM
WITH MY TEARS I HAVE WATERED THE HARVEST OF MY HEART
RANJIT'S GREAT LOVE STORY
"ARMAN"
Directed by
KEDAR SHARMA
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sun. Holidays Matinee at 1 p.m.
Book Your Seats in Advance

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 9, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 21, 1361
Parsi: Aspandarmad 5, 1311
Sunrise: 6-18 a.m. Sunset: 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 7-03, 18-06 Lowtide: 0-04, 12-34.
Sheriff's Meeting for Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Memorial at 5 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
THURSDAY, August 6.
Denabank, opening of Bhuleshwar Branch (opp. Ram Mandir), and Dadar Branch (opp. Kohinoor Cinema).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15 5-45 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"The Bugle Sounds" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Honky Tonk" 4, 6-30 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Joan of Paris" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Asra" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"This Woman is Mine" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Big Store" 4, 6-30 and 10
HINDMATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 & 9
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45 6-45 and 9-45
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"The Kick" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Birth of a Baby" 4-15 7 and 10 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Vidyapati" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM

TURKHUD—In devoted memory of our dearest mother GOMABAI.
"A bright light from our house-hold gone;
A place remains permanently vacant in our home."
(Inserted by children and grand-children).

FIRING PRACTICE: Artillery firing practice will take place from some coast defence guns between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

JUNIOR ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT: The Junior Rovers Football Tournament conducted by the W. I. F. Association, commences to-day (Wednesday) with the following matchs:—At 4-50 Tata Sports Club will meet B.E.S.T. 'B', and at 5-50 Greek Blue Birds will meet Muslim Stars' Football Club. Both will be played on the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

INAUGURATION OF TAGORE SOCIETY.
The newly founded Tagore Society, Bombay will be inaugurated on the First Death Anniversary Day of the Poet on Friday, the 7th instant in the morning. A public meeting will be held at Sir C. J. Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. National leaders are expected to attend and some of them will speak.

GUARD against EAR TROUBLE
Ear trouble is something which no one can contemplate with calmness, for diseases of the ear such as abscesses, septic boils, etc. can easily cause life-long damage. You will spare yourself pain and grave risk by bathing your ears regularly with a few drops of Enozone Hydrogen Peroxide. This wonderful toilet antiseptic can be used in a score of ways. Always keep a bottle handy for:—
CUTS AND BRUISES
SORE THROAT
CHAFING AND SORENESS
PIMPLES AND BOILS
PERSONAL HYGIENE
ETC.
ENOZONE
(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)
SAFE · CLEAN · EFFICIENT

Mr. John F. Titus, First Chief Printer of the "Bombay Chronicle" and till Monday Aug. 3 the Superintendent of the "Chronicle" and "Sentinel" Press, who had the distinction of making-up the first Editorial and News pages of the first issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" dated 3rd March 1913.

IN AID OF MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

"Khooshro-Perviz" To Be Staged Next Sunday At F. C. Institute

In aid of the Mayor's Relief Fund for help to the family of the Churchgate House collapse victims, the well-known drama entitled "Khooshro-Perviz" written by the playwright "Dervish" will be staged on Sunday next (9th August) at 3-30 p.m. at the Framji Cowasji Institute (Old Wellington Cinema), at Dhobi Talao, when a large number of artistes including B. Gerard, B. Meherji, K. Nanji, D. Mistry, Busara, J. Patel, Mithaiwala, will participate. Tickets costing Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8 each will be available at (1) Avari Bros., near Ry. Hotel, Charni Road Junction, (2) D. M. Sukhadwaia, opp. Wadia's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao. It is hoped Bombayites will Muster strong to aid a worthy cause.

COMMUNIST STUDENTS' CONFER: A meeting has been organised by the Communist students of Bombay, to explain the Communist policy and programme to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (near Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus) when Comrades B. T. Ranadive, Sardesai and others will answer questions.

E. M. SANKARAN NAMBOODARIPAD: Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilali Sera Sangham, a public reception at Victoria Terminus will be accorded to E. M. Sankaran Namboodaripad, member of the Madras Assembly and Communist leader of Malabar, to-day (Wednesday) when he arrives by the Madras Express.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public study class on "The Law of Cycles" from the Ocean of Theosophy by W. Q. Judge, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

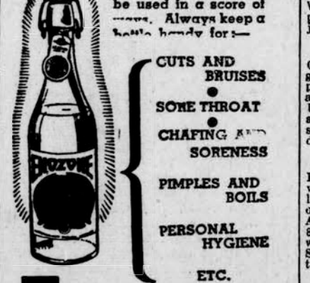
TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, intimates that telegrams for Bombay, Madras, Agra, New Delhi and their adjacent areas are subject to serious delay due to congestion and imperfect working.
The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, informs that telegrams for Lahore and adjacent area are subject to serious delay due to congestion and imperfect working.

KHAYYAM CLUB: There will be a special lecture by Mr. Frank Seymour Cole in the Khayyam Club, "Astana", Oomer Park, Warden Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Sir Aibion Bannerji will preside. Subject is "Turkey, Past and Present."

SUBURBAN STUDENTS' SUPPORT CONGRESS: A resolution supporting the Congress' Wardha Resolution was unanimously passed at the Students' Rally held under the auspices of the Suburban Bombay Students' Union (Nationalist) on Sunday. It further appealed to the students to be ready for any sacrifices which Congress or Mahatma Gandhi may demand from them.

STUDENTS' RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT: Students of Bombay gave a warm reception to Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Victoria Terminus on Tuesday, under the auspices of "Students' Action Committee. Students gathered at 8-30 a.m. at V. T. On arrival Rastrapati was garlanded by the Secretaries of A. I. S. F., B. P. S. F., B. S. U., F. S. U. and the "Students' Action Committee".

FIRST-AID LECTURES: Under the auspices of the Servants of Humanity and St. John Ambulance Association, a series of 15 lectures on "First-Aid to the Injured" will be given by Mr. Burjor J. Shroff, Hon. Secretary, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at Messrs. Lever Bros.' Factory at Sewree, Haji Bunder commencing from to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. and also at Adenwalla Baug, Tardeo Road, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) on "Phosphorus, opium, dhatura and gas-poisoning, and drowning."



THE STAR OF SPRING:
—Watch her Eyes, and Watch her Toes!
MUMTAZ SHANTI
Co-starring ULLHAS
in
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Also featuring:
Mumtaz Ali, Pramila, Suresh, Pithawala, Jagannath.
BASANT
MATINEE on Sat., Sun., Hol., 12-30 noon.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC

DEATH OF MR. J. F. TITUS

Veteran Press Superintendent Passes Away Suddenly

"The Bombay Chronicle" deeply regrets to announce the death of John Frederick Titus, Press Superintendent of the "Chronicle-Sentinel" Press, which occurred unexpectedly from heart failure on Monday night.

Mr. Titus was at work on Monday as usual and seemed to be in his normal health.

Mr. Titus was a true veteran of the Indian press. For some years he served the "Times of India." In 1913 he was selected as an Assistant Printer of the "Bombay Chronicle" then about to be started, but owing to various circumstances, but chiefly on account of his patent capacity he was appointed Head-Printer. He continued to serve the "Bombay Chronicle" with diligence and ability till 1919.

After an interval of six years or so Mr. Titus joined the "Indian National Herald" in 1926. Shortly before that journal ceased publication he went to Lahore and took service with the "Civil and Military Gazette". In January 1935 at the invitation of Mr. M. N. Cama, the Managing Director, he rejoined the "Bombay Chronicle" and helped in the following December in launching the "Bombay Sentinel" on the stormy seas of Indian journalism. He had since rendered invaluable service to both the papers.

Mr. Titus was not only a highly competent man at his job and an indefatigable worker but also a man of superior attainments in all respects. His loss is sincerely mourned by his colleagues in all departments and a very wide circle of friends.

QUESTION OF BURDEN OF PROOF

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia)
Kachu alias Chhiba Khalpa ..... Appellant
Versus
Ranchhod Makan and another Respondents.

This was an appeal from the order of remand made by the learned District Judge of Surat. The first respondent obtained a money decree against the second respondent in a suit filed by him in the Court of the Second-Class Sub-Judge at Olpad. In the execution of that decree, he caused certain lands attached, as belonging to his judgment-debtor. The appellant objected to this on the ground that the lands belonged to him and applied to raise the attachment. His application was allowed by the executing court and the attachment was raised. The first respondent, thereafter, filed a suit, under O. 21. r. 63 of the Civil Procedure Code for a declaration that the suit properties belonged to the second respondent. This suit was dismissed with costs. The first respondent, thereafter, preferred an appeal against the decree and order of the trial court to the District Court of Surat. The District Judge remanded the case for retrial with a direction that the issue No. 1, viz., "whether the plaintiff is entitled to attach suit properties for his dues," should be so amended as to cast the burden of proof on the second respondent.

The counsel for the appellant argued that it was not competent for the District Judge to remand the case under O. 41 r. 23, as the decision of the trial court did not proceed on a preliminary point. He further contended that the order raising the attachment in the claim proceedings has all the force of a binding adjudication in favour of the successful claimant, i.e., the present appellant, and that it is for a plaintiff in a suit under O. 21, r. 63 to prove affirmatively that the suit properties belong to his judgment-debtor. His Lordship, accepting these arguments, allowed the appeal and set aside the order of remand.

Mr. C. J. Shah, instructed by Mr. R. P. Cholia, appeared for the appellant. Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi appeared for the first respondent.

Alleged Theft From Wagon

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dawood Ramju, Alli Mohamed Ismail, Mohamed Allam Akbar Alli, and Kassam Ibrahim were put up to-day before the 2nd Additional Mazagaon Police Court, on charges of theft and receiving stolen property.

It was alleged that accused 3 with six others broke into the wagon of a goods train lying at Carnac Bunder and removed Gramophone record cases and bales of cloth, valued at Rs. 2,000.

The first and the second accused are charged with receiving stolen property.

The Magistrate directed all the accused persons to be enlarged on bail, except the fourth whom he ordered to be discharged.

NEED FOR MEASURES TO AVERT FOOD FAMINE IN CITY

Presiding over the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening Mr. J. C. Setalwad referred to the emergency created by the shortage of rice, sugar, kerosene, and such other commodities, and urged upon the Government and the business community to see that the consumer public was not harassed or inconvenienced by the absence or the abnormal prices of the necessities of life. The speaker further apprehended the scarcity of matches, salt, paper, and certain modicines in the near future, and drew the attention of the Government to the desirability of considering the situation and preparing the schemes from now on in order to avert a general shortage.

WALK-OVER FOR DR. GILDER

Tuesday was the last day to receive nominations for the Municipal by-election to fill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji on account of ill-health.

As the only nomination received so far is from Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, there is every possibility of his being elected unopposed. In that case there will be no by-election.

Bombay Medical Council

BOMBAY, August 4.

It is now authoritatively announced that the following 12 candidates are duly nominated for election of 4 members to the Bombay Medical Council:—

1. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta; 2. Dr. B. G. Vad; 3. Dr. C. A. Amesur; 4. Dr. S. B. Gadgil; 5. Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Kt.; 6. Dr. Chamanlal N. Mehta; 7. Dr. Miss Malinee K. Trilokekar; 8. Dr. D. A. F. Mendonca; 9. Dr. G. L. Waingankar; 10. Dr. S. K. Galwankar; 11. Dr. S. N. Nerurkar and 12. Dr. H. J. Wania.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Sunday, the Bandra Civic Guards gave a farewell party to Home Inspector A. Hakim of the District Police, who has been transferred as Inspector of C.I.D., Poona.

Sub-Inspector C. B. Nerli of the Sholapur District Police is to act in his place, I understand.

Are you tired of stinging, burning, irritating shaves? Then to-morrow morning use SWASTIK SHAVING STICK. You will be surprised how smooth, refreshed and cool your face will feel. The trick is Swastik's quick, rich, soothing lather that softens even the most stubborn whiskers.
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(2). From the Professor of the Midwifery, National Medical Institute and Hon. Visiting Gynaecologist, Chittaranjan Hospital:—"I have been using Vita-Milk for invalids and children in the Obstetrical Ward, Chittaranjan Hospital and I can safely recommend this product to anyone . . . . ."
(3). Dr. B. D. Mukherjee, M. R. C. D. G, (London), 132, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta, says:—"This is to state that I have used Vita-Milk and that I am satisfied with its efficiency."
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ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Halke Phulke Gane. 5-20 Bhimpilasi on Sitar. 5-35 Gauhar Sultan. 6-25 Jawahi Hamla. 6-30 For women. 7-15 Symbolism in Modern Hindi Poetry. 7-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Badarbai. 8 Records of your choice. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Pran Nath. 10 Vilayat Husain. 10-15 Gauhar Sultan. 10-30 Badarbai.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Girijabai Kelekar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Master Hashmat. 8-25 V. G. Bhatkar. 8-40 Tarana. 8-50 News in Marathi 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 K. M. Kulkarni. 9-25 Air Trio. 12-30 p.m. Four Bhavgeets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Variety. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 K. M. Kulkarni 5-20 Naghma on Sarinda. 5-30 V. G. Bhatkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 V. S. Gangolli. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements 6-30 Girijabai Kelekar. 6-50 Durga on Clarionet. 7 A month of films. 7-15 Ghazal and geet. 7-30 Khayal Shree. 7-45 News commentary. 7-55 "Congress resolution" by H. R. Mahajani in Marathi. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 The voice of America. 8-45 War review. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Shankarrao Alkutkar. 10-15 G. S. Yellapurkar. 10-25 Girijabai Kelekar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Shankarrao Alkutkar. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Gujarati songs. 9 Bhairaon on Dilruba. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m.: As in Bombay 1. 4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Master Hashmat. 8-20 Bhajan Tulsidas. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 V. G. Bhatkar. 9-10 G. S. Yellapurkar. 9-20 Master Hasmat. 9-30 Wanda Landowska. 9-45 Chamber music.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE A.I.C.C. MEETING

The Government of India have released for publication certain Congress documents relating to the Working Committee's decisions on the drafting of the A. I. C. C. resolution of May 1. Government got these documents during the raid on the A. I. C. C. office in May and are publishing them without authority from the Congress. The documents are only rough drafts and may or may not be quite accurate in summarising the necessarily longer speeches made by the Congress leaders concerned. But Government are publishing them to make capital of the differences of opinion, real or apparent, as revealed in the preliminary discussions. But they will fail miserably in their tactics. Everybody knows that when a grave issue confronts the country and risks seem to attend any course that may be devised in facing it, conscientious men, discussing things in a thoroughly democratic body like the Congress, first express, even in an exaggerated manner, all their doubts and fears and first feelings suggested by a more or less partial review of a problem. But when this is done by many, they are all enabled to review the problem as a whole, when many of the doubts and fears vanish and often out of differences emerges an unexpected consensus of opinion. This has often happened in the history of the Congress, particularly in connection with the campaigns of non-co-operation in 1921, the advent of the Swaraj Party, the adoption of complete independence as the Congress goal, the acceptance of Ministries and all the past Civil Disobedience movements. Even at the last meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha the members discussed for ten days the same problem on which they had long deliberations at Allahabad in May. This shows an exemplary sense of responsibility and an intense desire to compose differences by, among other ways, subordinating minor points to the larger issues on which there is more agreement. Comparing the documents published by Government and the unanimous resolution of the Working Committees meeting at Wardha, the people will only marvel at the attempts of the Congress leaders to leave no stone unturned in reaching maximum possible agreement. We only hope similar attempts will be made by the A.I.C.C. which is to meet on Friday.

Government's Duty

The statements issued by Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal on the unauthorised publication of Congress document turn the tables on Government. Pandit Jawaharlal points out how the meagre reports in the document are inaccurate and misleading and how some of the remarks made in Gandhiji's absence on his draft resolution would not have been made if Gandhiji had been present and explained the draft. Gandhiji says Government "might have had the courtesy of referring the document to the A.I.C.C. and heard what the Committee had to say before making public use thereof." Government, who knew that after the publication of the document the Committee would issue an explanation, evidently wished to give the document a start for obvious reasons. However, their tactics will most surely recoil on themselves, if the recoil has not already commenced. Referring to their effect on Congress, Gandhiji states the plain truth when he says: "In spite of the effort of the Home Department to discredit the members of the Working Committee the reading of the notes, unauthenticated though they are, will not make any difference at least in India in the prestige which the Congress enjoys. There is nothing in it which any member has any cause to be ashamed." The worst effect of Government's discreditable scoop is that it will widen the already yawning gulf between them and the country. It is ill calculated to help the efforts of men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar to bring about a settlement between Congress and Government. In the statements they have issued they make a double appeal, one to Government to resume negotiations with Congress and the other to the Congress at least to postpone its proposed campaign till the negotiations are tried and have failed. The Congress President has often stated that the Wardha resolution still leaves the door open for negotiations, and nobody wants Civil Disobedience for its own sake. It is now for Government to enter the door with satisfactory proposals as a basis for negotiations. Dr. Jayakar rightly suggests that Government should go far beyond the proposals that Sir Stafford Cripps brought with him. We are confident that neither the A. I. C. C. nor the Working Committee will precipitate a crisis without exploring all the possibilities of a settlement. The negotiations with Sir Stafford show how accommodating they can be with regard to details while being firm on essentials. The threatened crisis will be averted if Government substantially concede the Congress demand.

Congress-League

Negotiations Essential

As the Congress President said the other day at Lahore, the critics of the Congress resolution in their anxiety to find fault with the Congress had completely ignored the frank analysis of the political situation and constructive proposals contained in it and only concentrated on the last paragraph which hints at the consequences of the failure to take timely steps. Such timely steps by Government will avert any mass movement of Civil Disobedience which, there is reason to believe, some members of the Working Committee and a large number of Congressmen as well as a much larger number of men outside the Congress but fully sympathizing with its demand regard as inopportune and likely to be disastrous to the country. We trust the view of these Congressmen will prevail at the A. I. C. C. meeting. At any rate we wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion of the "Hindu" that "the least the Congress can do is to make one more attempt to convince other sections of opinion in the country that the Congress policy is the right one in the circumstances and to induce them to join with it in pressing the Congress demand so that Britain would find it more difficult to reject it out of hand." We have on previous occasions pointed out that a campaign of Civil Disobedience, apart from being an embarrassment to the war effort of the United Nations, cannot justifiably be said to be national in the absence of a communal settlement. If communal settlement is essential for the success of mass Civil Disobedience, if the latter is at all necessary or desirable, it is still more essential for the national demand for independence to be irresistible. It is no valid reply to this statement to argue that there can be no communal settlement so long as British rule is not withdrawn; for, as the "Hindu" rightly points out, "if a Government of free India can only emerge as the result of agreement among all major interests in the country, it may fairly be asked why an attempt should not be made by the Congress even now, and as a preliminary to asking Britain to quit, to settle in consultation with other parties the broad outlines of the administration that will step into Britain's shoes". The latest statement by Mr. Jinnah showed his desire for a settlement. The Congress, we trust, will respond to that desire. It has in the past made attempts to negotiate with Mr. Jinnah. The failure of those attempts, largely due to Mr. Jinnah's own unbending attitude, need be no obstacle to fresh negotiations, especially as the latter shows his readiness for them. But it is not enough for Mr. Jinnah to express a desire for negotiations. He must also make a genuine contribution towards making them smooth and fruitful. Nor should the strong and differing views held by the Congress and the League on the issue of Pakistan be a bar to a frank and exhaustive examination of all possible ways of achieving a settlement, including Pakistan and its several variants. It is testing time for both the Congress and the League. We pray that both together will emerge triumphant as the architects of the country's independence.

Kakoda Lull

The land situation in the Kakoda area continues to remain quiet. Having allowed the Japanese to advance half way to Port Moresby from Buna, General MacArthur halted them at Kakoda over a week. But he has not carried out any counter-attack of his own. It may be that he is not quite ready yet. His aircraft, however, are energetically tackling the enemy and have made him pay a heavy price for his adventure. The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that the Allied Air Force appears to be enjoying distinct and increasing superiority over the whole area covering New Britain, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, let alone the potential battle zone. This superiority has already brought good results in the loss that Japanese ships, aircraft and supplies are suffering. But the Japanese have not been deterred from reinforcing their troops in Gona. Perhaps, having landed there, they cannot but go on with the adventure.

It can, however, be assumed that General MacArthur is also reinforcing his troops. And he has a great advantage over the Japanese in that he can do so more safely and conveniently. Enemy interference with his transports and communications need not cause him any material trouble. This is, indeed, proved by the hammering that the Japanese air force received when it ventured to carry out a heavy attack on Port Darwin. We, therefore, feel that the present lull may well be a prelude, not to a further advance by the Japanese, but to a counter-offensive. In any case time and circumstances both call for it. An American Congress leader has just stated that as a result of the Coral Sea and Midway battles, the naval strength of the U. S. A. in the Pacific now matches the strength of Japan. This means, of course, that a general offensive by the U. S. A. is still far off. But it also means that operations against Japanese outposts near Australia are quite feasible. For, the Japanese Navy, having been crippled in its vital arm carrier craft, cannot be dangerously effective in that area, and Allied superiority can yet dominate the situation against Japanese shore based aircraft.

Frankly Speaking

Japanese And Siberia

London, too, seems to have started speculating, quite unofficially, the possibilities of a Japanese attack on Siberia. Reuter's Military Correspondent gives details of Japanese concentrations, movements and other preparations in Inner Mongolia and Manchuria, all clearly directed against the Russians. All this has been generally known for a long time and so are the circumstances for which Japan is waiting to strike at the Russians. The Russians are aware of Japanese plans and preparations, and, hard pressed as they are in Europe, they are taking whatever measures they possibly can to meet the Japanese move when it comes. But an equal responsibility falls on Britain and America also for taking serious notice of the possibilities of a Japanese stab in the Soviet's back. They have to relieve the German pressure on Russia in Europe and America has to arrange for assistance in defending Siberia. This later obligation demands in the first instance the ejection of the Japs from their Aleutian footholds.

Evacuation Problems

The Government of India have issued a lengthy statement in reply to the Congress Working Committee's resolution of July 10 on complaints about evacuation orders, acquisition of property and payment of compensation in areas threatened by the enemy. Government admit that it is "probably true that instances have occurred in which some avoidable hardship has been caused." But what Government light-heartedly call "some hardship" may mean severe distress to the poor people affected by their orders, and many instances of distress may not ordinarily come to their notice at all. The legitimate leaders of the people, however, have got to take all necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the affected people. Congress is doing nothing more and nothing less.

Consult Leaders

Government state that the criteria for the assessment of compensation enumerated in the Congress Working Committee's resolution are recognised both in law and practice. That the criteria mentioned by the Congress are recognised in law testifies to the soundness of the Congress resolution but we doubt very much if they are always worked out faithfully in practice. It may be that the general instructions given by Government regarding compensation are all right on paper. But the reports of distress published in "Harijan" and other papers show that the way the instructions are sometimes carried out is far from satisfactory, witness, for instance, the letter addressed by Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta to the Magistrate at Feni. With regard to the requisition of boats Government admit that in several cases "to deprive the owners of their use must cause considerable hardship." But Government's assurance that "every effort is also being made to find alternative employment for fishermen affected by these orders" can hardly bring relief to the dispossessed people when the effort is not successful. The best way out of the difficulty is for Government to work in such matters under the guidance of committees of trusted local leaders, apart from the changes that are necessary in the wider question of Defence policy.

WILKIE IS READY BUT NOT DEPUTED

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Since reports from India revealed the possibility of Mr. Wendell Wilkie's visit to India, certain News Agency and correspondents are busy attempting denial of the report from Washington and New York.

The latest from the "Express News Service" says: "While friends believe that Mr. Wilkie is ready for any mission to help the unity of the United Nations, he, however, himself has not been invited yet by the President to go on any official mission to India."

Congress Reply To Govt.'s Charge

Working Committee Approves Statements Of Gandhiji & Nehru

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the close of short sitting of less than three hours of the Congress Working Committee at the Birla House to-day, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Committee had a general and informal discussion regarding the present political situation.

The Congress President further stated that Gandhiji took part in the discussions.

It is understood that the action of the Government in raiding the office of the All-India Congress Committee on May 26 last and the use that the Government might make of these documents figured in the discussions of the Committee. The replies given by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Communique issued by the Government of India releasing certain notes of discussions were read out.

It is understood that members were of the opinion that the notes of discussions were not only incomplete but inadequate. It was also felt that the publication would not serve the purpose which the Government might have had in view in releasing the document for publication.

The extraordinary method adopted by the Government for obtaining this and other documents was regarded as unnecessary and it was felt that Gandhiji would have supplied copies of his draft resolution to the authorities for the mere asking.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

The Working Committee is likely to undertake a more detailed discussion on the Wardha resolution when meets again at 8-30 a. m. today (Wednesday).

The following members of the Working Committee were present: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Sankar Rao Deo, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab and Mr. S. Satyamurti were present by special invitation.

Mahatma Puts On Weight

Drs. M. D. D. Gilder and Jivraj Mehta examined Gandhiji on Tuesday. They found him better and stronger. He has put on weight. But they were of opinion that his period of rest should not be encroached upon.

Gandhiji's prayer in the evening was largely attended.

Gandhiji will address a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the States' Peoples' Conference and the President of the various Praja Mandals, who have been invited to attend this meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

Crowds Greet Congress President

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President and most of the members of the Congress Working Committee arrived in Bombay by 1 p.m. to-day.

One of the biggest crowds seen at the Victoria Terminus in recent times welcomed the Congress President on his arrival by the Calcutta Mail which was delayed by nearly four hours.

Maulana Azad was garlanded by Mr. Nagindas Master on behalf of the B. P. C. C. as also by representatives of a large number of commercial and other organisations in the city. Among those who received the Congress President at the platform were Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, Dr. Naravane, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, Mr. Shantikumar Morarji.

The Congress Dal and Desh Sevikas were waiting at the station by 9 a.m.

The Congress President accompanied by Mr. Nagindas Master motored to the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

The Madras Express which arrived at 12-40 p.m. brought Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and some of the invitees to the Working Committee including Mr. S. Satyamurti and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Mr. Asaf Ali, member of the Working Committee arrived by the Frontier Mail. Dr. Syed Mahmud, another member of the Congress Executive arrived by the Calcutta Mail 'via' Cheoki. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh arrived by the Calcutta Mail 'via' Nagpur. The other arrivals to-day included Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr Hare Krishna Mehtab, an invitee to the Working Committee.

A. I. C. C. Arrangements

Meanwhile a huge pandal of bamboo, matting and canvas, 35,000 square feet in area has been erected on the Gowalia Tank recreation ground for the holding of the A. I. C. C. session. The main work of erection has been finished and only decorations and electrical fittings are yet to be provided.

The pandal is built to accommodate 10,000 persons to be seated on chairs, while allowing ample room for passages and corridors. Out of this accommodation, 2,500 seats are reserved for members of the A. I. C. C., invitees, workers, pressmen and distinguished visitors. 7,500 seats are available for those who wish to buy tickets priced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

Complete arrangements have also been made for the comfort of the members of the A. I. C. C. as also the office bearers of all Provincial Congress Committees who have been invited to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C. One anonymous donor, it is understood, has undertaken to defray all the expenses of their stay in ten different hotels of the city. Conveyance facilities in the B E S T buses will also be provided for the members.

Tickets Of Rs. 10 And 25 Sold Out

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following:

All accommodation in the A. I. C. C. pandal which was reserved for ticket holders of Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 has been fully booked and no more tickets of Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 will be hereafter issued. Arrangements will, however, be made to put loud speakers outside the pandal area so that a large number of people may get the benefit of hearing the speeches of their leaders.

The A. I. C. C. members who have already arrived in Bombay or who may be arriving hereafter without communicating to our office are once again requested immediately to notify their local address to the Congress House to facilitate contact.

The accommodation in the press gallery has also been fully booked and no press passes, not hitherto applied for, can be granted.

We have issued a large number of photographic permits to press photographers and a few others as well. It is now impossible to add to the number already admitted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

The various Volunteer Corps in the City who usually take part in Congress functions are requested to get into touch with the G.O.C. of the Congress Dal for such duties at the pandal and at other places as he may assign.

Those Congress workers who have taken the tickets for sale should at once return the unsold tickets, if any, to the Congress House so that these may be useful to others to need them.

Jawahar To Speak At Nare Park

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. a mass meeting of the people of Bombay at Nare Park, Parel. This is one of the important meetings of the propaganda campaign inaugurated by the B. P. C. C. to explain the implications of the Wardha resolution. Loudspeakers have been installed. Special accommodation will be reserved for women.

All volunteers of the Congress Dal and other organisations are requested to be present at the meeting place at 4 p.m. precisely.

The other meetings of the propaganda campaign are as follows:—

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

6 p.m. Corner of Shri Ram Mills, Ferguson Road: Shri Yusuf Meherally will preside. Acharya Narendra Deo will address.

6-30 p.m. Telugu Munawar Wadi, Kamatipura: Shri Shankerrao Deo will address.

"Present A Joint Demand"

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Writing under the heading "present a joint demand" the "Hindu" says:

"The least the Congress can do is to make one other attempt to convince other sections of opinion in the country that the Congress policy is the right one in the circumstances and to induce them to join with it in pressing the Congress demand so that Britain would find it more difficult to reject it out of hand.

After declaring that there is much to be done within the country to organise opinion in such a way that the movement that Gandhiji himself contemplates as a "pisaller" may have no occasion to come into being at all, the "Hindu" says: "Certain communal minorities and other interests fear that unless they were given sufficient guarantee in advance they might find that freedom for India was in practice nothing more than freedom for the majority to exploit or oppress them. In order to reassure them, the Congress has told them that, if only Britain is prepared to vacate, she is free to transfer power to any party in India, so far as the Congress is concerned, because the latter is convinced that no party, however powerful it may be, will be able to run the administration in a free India except with the full and willing co-operation of all other parties and interests. If, then, the Government of a free India can only emerge as the result of agreement among all major interests in the country, it may be fairly asked why an attempt should not be made by the Congress even now, and as a preliminary to asking Britain to quit, to settle in consultation with other parties the broad outlines of the administration that will step into Britain's shoes."

WILL A.I.C.C. DO IT?

Concluding the paper says: "Let Gandhiji meet the principal party leaders separately or together and put the Congress viewpoint before them and seek their countenance and support for the Congress demand, so that he may present it to Britain as the demand of a united India. The hands of the Congress will be enormously strengthened and world opinion will have no excuse for allowing Britain to shift her ground for refusing India her just rights. The A.I.C.C. owes it to itself and the country to press Gandhiji to explore thus the chances of a peaceful settlement before he finally decides upon launching the struggle."—A. P.

Dictation From Washington?

Commons Indignant At Move To Surrender Constitutional Asset

LONDON, August 4.

The Leader of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Cripps, announced in the Commons to-day that the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, had a statement to make which it was desirable should be made only in secret session. The House thereupon went into secret session forthwith.

The secret session was of brief duration. Thereafter the House resumed in public when the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, asked the House to pass through all its stages to-day the Bill authorising the American authorities to deal with any criminal offences which might occur among members of the American forces in the United Kingdom.

QUESTION OF ALLOWANCES

The payment of allowances to dependants of persons lost or missing in Malaya and Singapore was again raised in the Commons to-day.

When asked to arrange that such payments should continue at least till the end of this year, the Secretary for War, Sir James Grigg, said the present position is that allowances will continue for 43 weeks from the date on which relatives have been notified of casualties, provided the officer or soldier concerned remains posted as missing during this period. Sir James Grigg explained that this period consisted of 17 weeks under ordinary regulation plus extension of six months to meet these special circumstances.

A POLITE ULTIMATUM

The American Forces Bill was subjected to considerable criticism. Mr. Clement Davies (Independent) protested against the Government presenting the House with a "Fait Accompli" and rushing the Bill through the Commons in one day, although they had the matter in mind for some time

Rear Admiral Beamish said that the American Ambassador, Mr. Winant's letter which was published with the Bill read like a polite ultimatum. He asked for publication of the full correspondence between Mr. Eden and Mr. Winant.

Mr. Russell Thomas (Liberal) complained that there was no provision for trial by jury which had always been regarded here as essential.

DICTATION FROM WASHINGTON

Mr. Lyons (Conservative) declared the measure represented complete capitulation of a great constitutional asset—the right of foreigners here to be tried by British courts.

Mr. Silverman (Labour) suggested that the measure had been dictated by Washington and asked if this was the kind of co-operation to which we must look forward to after the war.

Replying for the Government, the Attorney-General Sir Donald Somervell, said that there would be machinery for joint investigation where necessary. The American authorities would assist us where necessary and we should assist them. There have been and would continue to be the most cordial and friendly co-operation. Indeed, the measure could not work if either party held the other at arms length or there was any standing on dignity. Broadly speaking, the penalties laid down by American Law were satisfactory. In some cases, such as rape, they exacted a higher penalty than Britain.

Sir Donald revealed that Americans made the same request in the last war but negotiations had not been completed when the Armistice arrived.

Despite earlier criticism the Bill passed through all its stages without any divisions and having already passed through the Lords now only awaits the Royal assent to become law.

MOVE TO CATCH STRIKERS

A new supplementary registration designed to catch those men and women who avoided the original registration will be announced shortly. This was intimated to the Commons to-day by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, when replying to suggestions that there were still some men not performing either fire guard duty or other part time national service.

"Unprecedented circumstances attending the dislocation of whole populations in certain areas for battle training purposes" were referred to in the Commons today. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, when asked to compensate business people who were dispossessed said that he could not introduce legislation for this purpose.—Reuter.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Well informed sources do not agree with the report that only nine divisions remain in France or that France has been left practically defenceless. The replacement of divisions in France has been going on since the beginning of the year. The German strength there now is possibly 25 divisions.

—London Report.

* * *

We congratulate the Government of India on their resolution regarding conditions for requisitioning movable and immovable property for war needs.

What? Did we say that? Sorry, we mean we congratulate the Congress Working Committee on its resolution on the subject.

* * *

The Government of India, by the way, seem to have been seized with a sudden desire to share with Indians information on all subjects. For instance, they have overwhelmed us with thousands of words from the proceedings of the Working Committee meeting at Allahabad.

We admire their zeal. But we must also sympathise with them. An ungrateful India will fail to appreciate their good intentions. In fact, the officiousness has missed its mark.

* * *

A list of Ten Commandments formulated by General Wavell for the conduct of British soldiers has been published in the current issue of the Indian Command's Weekly "Victory".

Any particular virtue in the choice of this particular week?

* * *

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has been called to meet on August 16.

This has somewhat belied our anticipations. We should have thought that an interval of a week between the A. I. C. C. and the Muslim League meeting would be insufficient.

So much, both inside India and abroad, has to be known, studied and made sure of.

* * *

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim has issued a statement denouncing Maulana Abul Kalam's offer to the Muslim League as intended "to trap the Muslims and fool the world".

The Bombay Baronet seems to be greatly worried.

* * *

At a meeting at Calcutta, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru emphasised the urgent necessity of establishing a National Government in India.

But how?

* * *

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, says a Madras message, has taken charge of his new office by telegram.

Shouldn't he have more appropriately done it by wireless, we mean a special broadcast, the first in a daily series, meeting propaganda by Congress, Gandhiji and Jawaharlal with devastating arguments?

* * *

EGYPT OPERATIONS

—Headline.

"Operations"?

* * *

London, too, is now beginning to convass the likelihood of a Japanese attack on Siberia.

M. Maisky had better rush to tell Mr. Eden that that is not the Second Front which Russia asks Britain for.

* * *

"When", asks an Australian paper, "will a heartening movement to sweep Japan from island conquests begin?"

And the Kakoda hills echo "when?".

"Story Behind Ceylon Rice Purchases"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I am in full sympathy with the views expressed by your correspondent under the caption "Story Behind Ceylon Rice Purchases" in your issue of the 27th instant and fully endorse the suggestion that the present move in the Ceylon Press is purely out of political grievance. As a supplier of rice and paddy both at Bombay and Bezwada, I must say that the Government of Ceylon owes its gratitude to Mr. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India, whose promptness and ability has averted an otherwise tense situation as regards supply of foodstuffs in Ceylon. I must say that the full share of credit in inducing the Central Government of India to release supplies of foodstuffs for Ceylon goes to the enthusiastic Trade-Commissioner, who being thoroughly conversant with Indian Trade conditions and visualising the possibility of an export ban by the Indian Government speeded up his purchases and acted with great promptness and precision in effecting the shipments. The Ceylon Government must appreciate his services for acting with foresight at a time when the political situation in the East was regarded as most threatening. The present move obviously originated by parties or individuals who either failed to supply or to get orders for the supply of rice and paddy is intended to blacken the good work done by Mr. Kantawala. The idea behind this move is to oust Indians from the public services of Ceylon. Can Ceylon afford to do that at this juncture? When will Ceylon learn to acknowledge the good done by her neighbouring Island?—Yours, etc.,

MERCHANT.

July 28.

TAKE ONE STEP FORWARD AND CONVENE R. T. C.

Sapru's Appeal To Mahatma And Viceroy: Jayakar On The Last Chance

INDORE, August 4.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar have issued separate appeals calling on leaders of all parties such as the Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha to move in the matter and call a joint All Parties Conference.

Failing such a conference being called, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M.R. Jayakar suggest that the Viceroy and the Indian Executive Councillors should take the initiative to convene such a Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur has appealed, meanwhile to Mahatma Gandhi to abandon the idea of civil disobedience or at least postpone it until the suggested conference has met and failed to achieve its object.

SAPRU'S STATEMENT

The following is Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's statement issued from Indore:—

I have already stated publicly what I think, may be done on this occasion, in coping with the internal situation, as it has been brewing and I am gratified to note that the suggestion for the calling of a conference which I have made has been widely approved. I have received letters from different quarters expressing warm approval of the idea. The question in my mind is, as to who is to call this conference and how soon it can be called. Personally, I feel very strongly that on an occasion like this, Mr. Gandhi and the leaders of the other big political parties should join hands in calling such a conference.

PURPOSE BEHIND IT

In my opinion it is no use saying that a conference such as I have suggested will serve no useful purpose, or that it is not likely to lead to satisfactory results. The fact that similar conferences called on previous occasions have failed, can be no argument against calling another conference at this juncture. Was there at any time, within the last 50 years or so of our history, a critical occasion like the present facing the country?

MEET FORCE BY FORCE.

Hitherto, the Congress and the other political parties, have carried on their agitation according to the methods approved by each party against the British Government for the achievement of self-Government. There was no foreign enemy sitting at the threshold of the house, waiting for an opportunity to jump into the courtyard. We ought not overlook this fact and I am sure that we do not. On the need of resistance to Japan, I do not find any difference of opinion. Mahatma Gandhi and Congress themselves have made it abundantly plain, that Japan must be resisted and will be resisted.

The controversy, therefore, is as to how the resistance to Japan can be organised. Mahatma Gandhi, no doubt, believes in non-violence—that is the master passion of his life, but other Congress leaders have made it plain that if that resistance has got to be made by violence, that is, by military force, they will do so. The point as to whether non-violence can be an effective weapon against the foreign aggressor, to my mind is, therefore, a be best and at worst, a mere academic point. Personally, I think a vast majority of thinking people realise that military force during war time can only be met by military force.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The controversy, therefore, resolves itself into a question of the method and extent to which that military force can be organised in the country for the purposes of defence. On an issue of this character we cannot allow mere theories to prevail over the stern reality of the situation, ignore expert advice and refused to avail ourselves of the military resources already available to the country. Our duty, therefore, is to improve these resources. British opinion on this question may be right or wrong, similarly Indian opinion may be right or wrong; but that is a matter on which I do not think from a practical point of view, a working agreement to suit the need of the occasion is impossible. Personally, I would sacrifice every theory for the sake of practical results on an occasion like this. I, therefore, suggest that a conference, not carried on interminably, but carried on from a practical point of view to achieve practical ends, is absolutely necessary.

COMMUNAL QUESTION

The next important point which has been raised is that so long as the British are here, there can be no such thing as communal settlement. I confess I have never agreed with this opinion since 1906 when, in the time of Lord Minto, separate electorates were established. I do not say for a moment that things have not been said or done by British statesmen in England or in India which have stood in the way of mutual good understanding or goodwill between the two communities—Hindu and Muslim. They must be prepared to take their share of responsibility for the present state of things.

While I do maintain this, I also maintain that if we are convinced that Hindus and Muslims should combine together particularly on an occasion like this, we ought not to hesitate to make one further supreme effort to achieve that end. To say that we cannot achieve that end, until the British have walked out of the country is to confess failure and to proclaim our incapacity. If we cannot compose our differences at such a crisis, I doubt very much whether we shall be able to compose our differences later on, at any rate in the near future. We have got to proceed on the basis that this country is the country not only of the Hindus but also of the Muslims, and that it is as much the duty of the Muslims as of the Hindus to protect the country against foreign danger

"HINDU RAJ" SLOGAN DEPLORED

Mr. Gandhi has been blamed by a distinguished Muslim leader as seeking directly or indirectly to establish a Hindu Raj. However much I may differ from Mr. Gandhi's philosophy of life and however much I may hold that that may be the view of some other politicians, I have no hesitation in saying that the one thing which Mr. Gandhi does not want and will not favour is an exclusively Hindu Raj. Personally I hold that there cannot be in the India of the future the Raj of any particular community. It must be the Raj of all the communities inhabiting this country—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Depressed Classes, etc.

SHAPE THE FUTURE

We cannot rewrite the history of the past. We must take facts as they are. We can however, shape the future and if we are true to India we should see to it that the Raj of the future is, in the truest sense of the term, the Indian Raj. This again resolves itself into a question of method and, therefore, I see no reason why we should hesitate to meet each other and place our cards on the table. Minatory speeches whether delivered in the House of Commons or in India or violent attacks on one party or the other can, in my opinion, serve no useful purpose They can only exacerbate the situation and inflame passion.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION

The practical question, therefore, is as to who is going to call the Conference. I still maintain that it is the duty of the leaders of the biggest parties to take the initiative. Neither party can ask the other in the highest interests of the country to make any kind of surrender before sitting at the Round Table Conference. I, therefore, make an earnest appeal to Mr. Gandhi and to the leaders of the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha and other parties to step forward and to invite such a conference. It will, in my opinion, not do for any particular individual to take that step.

ONE STEP MORE

It has been suggested to me by some very distinguished friends that I should take the initiative. Frankly I say that I would if I had the authority, necessary for calling such a conference, but I am making this appeal to others who have parties behind them to take this step. I am not without hope—indeed I have reasons to believe—that Mr. Gandhi may attend the Conference if it is called by others. I am only making an appeal to him personally that he should go one step foward in this direction and take the initiative in the matter. I also appeal to him to give up the idea of civil disobedience, or at any rate postpone it until the Conference has met and failed. I may, however, assume that Mr. Gandhi may not accept my appeal to take the initiative in regard to the Conference. In that case whose duty is it to make one final attempt to restore peace and harmony in the country so as to secure that there will be no attempt of any kind to interfere with war effort?

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

I very respectfully suggest that if we cannot call such a conference, it is the obvious duty of the Viceroy or the Indian members of the Executive Council to take this step before they are called upon, in the exercise of their powers as a Government, to take any measures to cope with the situation which may arise in some parts of India as a result of the civil disobedience movement. I wish, Mr. Amery himself had made this suggestion in his recent speech in the House of Commons when he held out certain threats to the Congress.

JAYAKAR'S STATEMENT

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has issued the following statement:—

The fateful hour is approaching when the All-India Congress Committee will meet in Bombay and set its seal of final approval upon the resolution of the Working Committee. We can safely presume that the A. I. C. C. will accept the resolution of the Working Committee. The Mahatma's influence in the Congress and the firm basis he has obtained in public feeling for the support of the resolution can hardly be questioned. The mistakes of His Majesty's Government in England and of the Government at Delhi in wrongly gauging the Indian sentiment with regard to the war and not bestirring themselves in time to meet it, have caused the deepest discontent and indignation in the country.

RESPONSE TO MASS ACTION

The Mahatma is relying for support on this widespread feeling and there are reasons to apprehend that he will obtain it in a considerable measure. The movement is born of despair and indignation which the Mahatma has not concealed in his writings and interviews. It is obvious that if eventually launched the movement will cause a conflagration in the country. It is not disclosed in what direction the movement will spread, but is not difficult to imagine what form it is likely to assume, causing complete dislocation and chaos in many branches of the administration. Even if eventually suppressed by superior force, as appears to be the determination of His Majesty's Government, its spread will cause untold suffering and antagonisms leading to the open release of forces inimical to the British rule and to the peace and tranquility of the country.

R. T. C.—ONLY REMEDY

Is it possible to avoid this catastrophe in time? Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has mentioned one remedy, namely, the holding of a Round Table Conference of popular leaders, representing the different political parties and schools of thought. I am suggesting that this Round Table Conference, and when convened, should have before it for its consideration a repetition of the Cripps' offer amended in the several particulars, where it fell short of public approval on the last occasion. It is no longer a secret that it was disapproved in three important particulars, namely, the contents of the transferable part of Defence, the possibility of an eventual division of India into communal sections and lastly the conventions to be created by the Viceroy in accepting the decisions of his new Executive Council.

TRANSFER OF DEFENCE

At one stage a formula was devised which, if accepted, would have met some of the difficulties relating to Defence, namely, that without detriment to the Executive control of the Commander-in-Chief in matter relating to operational war activities and without detriment to the unity of war policy centred in the hands of the War Cabinet in London all other matters relating to the fullest utilisation of the material and other resources of India, should vest completely in the hands of the Defence Member of the new Government of India, acting in co-operation with the people. Unfortunately, one of the mistakes made on the last occasion was that the Cripps' proposals were throughout discussed by him separately with the representatives of each political party in isolation from the leaders of the other parties.

CRIPPS' BUNGLE

The proposals were at no stage presented to them to be considered at a conference amongst themselves. As Sir Stafford Cripps met the several political leaders separately, many wrong rumours about his talks with them obtained currency and disclosed that his assurances conveyed to them severally were often times conflicting and at variance. The terms of his proposals were in themselves fairly clear, but his frequent talks to the press in which he elaborated these proposals often put conflicting interpretations on many important parts of his scheme. The result was that a considerable amount of suspicion and distrust arose not only about the real intentions of His Majesty's Government, but also in connection with the attitude of the several political parties which were invited to his interviews.

IS IT NOT POSSIBLE?

Is it possible to avoid these mistakes and place before a Conference of Indian leaders an amended form of the Cripps' proposals—amended in the sense that it avoids some of the important defects which made his scheme unacceptable to Indian leaders on the last occasion? Two days ago the Indian press reported an authoritative assurance of His Majesty's Government on the floor of the House of Commons that the Cripps' proposals have been withdrawn. I am asking whether it is not possible to modify them on the lines indicated above and to place such modified proposals before a Conference of Indian leaders.

THE LAST CHANCE

Such a conference may preferably be convened by the Mahatma or some other political leader, but if this is not possible there should not be much difficulty in the Viceroy placing himself at the head of such an effort and convening a conference at an early date. When important Indian leaders meet together with a definite and clearly worded proposal before them, emanating authoritatively from His Majesty's Government, there is reason to hope that under the stress of the present danger rapidly increasing every hour they would be able to devise a satisfactory solution in a spirit of give and take so as to enable India to put forward an united war effort.

This will be the last chance, in the Mahatma's own words, which I hope he will not despise if offered, having regard to the suffering, misery and antagonisms which his movement will engender. Will the persons and authorities concerned give a trial to this last chance before it is too late?—A.P.

POSTPONE FINAL DECISION ON "C. D."

Govt.'s Offer To India Still Open, Says "M. G."

LONDON, August 4.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial says the point to seize on in Mr. Amery's statement last week is not his "We have done all in our power", which is a plaintive negation of statesmanship but the assurance that the Government's offer to India is still open.

Indians no less than the British both here and in India ought to concentrate on that. Therefore the All India Congress Committee when it meets in Bombay at the end of the week ought at once postpone a 'final decision' about starting Civil Disobedience.—Reuter.

WARDHA RESOLUTION

Nariman's Criticism

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

It is but natural that, the Wardha Congress resolution should evoke strong condemnation and criticism from certain quarters, both Indian and foreign; all radical and revolutionary resolutions have received such treatment; it is only resolutions that are dreaded as politically potential and efficacious that are thus severely attacked and condemned; nobody takes notice of a contemplated move that is like to be abortive and innocuous; whilst the resolution is certainly open to very serious objections on the ground of expediency, no patriot desiring the freedom of his country, could find fault with its principle or on merits

WELCOME CHANGE.

On the other hand, it indicates a welcome change in Mahatmic politics, after twenty years of ethical and spiritual experimental career, the Saint has at last descended, from his Olympian celestial heights, to the level of a normal politician. Most of his previous ventures, in the shape of individual efforts were more in the nature of spiritual 'Tapasias', experiments into the religious creed of 'truth' and 'non-violence'; this is the first mass political appeal; so far as the resolution goes, unlike the past movements, the intending recruits have not to go through the Mahatmic scrutiny of triple essential qualifications of 'bhadi', 'truth' and 'non-violence'; to that extent, let us hope, it will not be necessary, as in the past, to practise hypocrisy and insincerity; there is no more fetish about these "Article of Faith," it matters not whether there is internal chaos, disorder, anarchy or even foreign invasion; if he is true to his present apparently determined declarations, he will stick to his political objective, and resort to all devices coercive or persuasive to gain that objective; now he argues and pleads for his cause, like an intriguing and designing politician. The Mahatmic touch of Divinity is no more.

For years past, his colleagues in the Congress have been making vigorous efforts, to bring about this psychological transformation in the mentality and ideology of this mysterious and mystifying Saint; it will be some gratification to them that, at least for the time being, they have succeeded in bringing about that much-needed change. Accordingly his new doctrine is "everything is fair in love and war"

IRRECONCILABLE.

But this transformation is not yet complete; the age-long spiritualism and its philosophical ideology, is still loath of leave; that accounts for some astounding irreconcilable position and declarations; on the one hand, he calls upon the Britishers 'to quit' and abdicate immediately, and in default he threatens to start mass rebellion, swift and short, in the midst of most acute crisis, when powerful enemies are knocking at gate-ways on either side; still, on the other hand, he pretends and protests that there is no desire to cause any embarrassment, much less to help the enemy; that pretence and protest is nothing short of hypocrisy; it is verging on dishonesty. It is this attitude and not the resolution itself, that deserves, even from the pro-Congress Nationalist, severe criticism and condemnation this false pose is a mere attempt to maintain his erstwhile moral reputation; to persuade his critics and opponents, particularly abroad, that this violent and rebellious resolution is based on his old creed of truth, non-violence, and he is still inspired by love for the British; he wants to kill with honey and not with bitter poison.

After weighty and prolonged considerations and discussions having once adopted a particular line of action, they must boldly and courageously face all its implications and consequences; this apology is entirely misplaced and will deceive none. Consistently with these high-sounding declarations and revolutionary resolution, the only honest and logical attitude should be, that an enslaved Nation has every right to resort to all means, and take advantage of, and even exploit, all situations, to break the chain of slavery, and hence the Congress is fully justified from that point of view, to disregard all other, considerations. 'Indian Freedom' first and must have precedence over Democracies in China, Russia and all other countries in the World; that is the only correct attitude, that could fit in with a resolution of this description.

THE CHOICE

It is meaningless to declare, and dishonest to give assurance from the house tops, that they will restrict the mass upheaval and resistance, only to eject Britishers from this country, without hampering War-efforts or damaging the cause of democracies in China and Russia. Whatever the intentions, these results must inevitably follow. After making so much fuss, to end the political supremacy of British, there is a simultaneous demand in the same breath, to instal the military power of the same hated abdicated Imperialism, for defence and protection of the country.

A foreign military domination is certainly much worse than a political control; hence the remedy suggested is much worse than the disease. They are inevitably driven to this more humiliating position, because they know that British "walk-out" at this juncture would immediately mean Japanisation or Hiterisation of India which means from frying pan into the fire; so the choice is not between Swaraj or Complete Independence and the present position, but it must be a choice between two foreign evils British or Jap and Nazis; they must either welcome Japanisation perhaps as permanent fixture, or tolerate British Imperialism for some time, till the War is over.

After having frittered away National energy and after wasting more than twenty precious years in futile and impotent experiments on individual C. D. and above all after having always vigorously opposed mass movements, last of such opposition was at Tripuri to Subhas. Similar move is started to-day, when the time is most inopportune, on account of external menace and internal, communal and other disruption, the political conscience of Generalissimo is awakened suddenly at the wrong moment; ill-advised, ill-fated, belated, misguided movement is fore-doomed to failure.

The Congress is facing a storm of opposition and criticism from even friendly Nationalist pro-Congress quarters, as it never did before. The communal tension may lead to civil war, there is general mobilisation, not for the Congress struggle as before, but Communists, Communalists, Harijans and even workers and peasants are being prepared for a vast Anti-Congress campaign, thus relieving the Government of the hated job of suppression. There is a distinct game to isolate the Congress and then crush it.

Although there is a call for mass political upheaval, so far, there is no planning or even a scheming; no intelligent thinking or exercise of judgment; the Generalissimo, somehow, expects to pull through, both throughout the struggle and after, by relying, not upon his usual magic weapons of Charkha, Khadi, Non-violence and Truth; but for this last supreme struggle, he has discovered, a new mystic weapon, that is 'Kismet' or Destiny. Somehow, sometimes, something will happen by the Grace of God, because our cause is righteous, that will automatically wipe out, with one sweep, all these apparently insurmountable difficulties and remove all pitfalls and confusion. Japs and Nazis both, in response to his appeal to their sentiments of humanity will depart peacefully and penitentially; Harijans will be revered and respected like Brahmins, Jinnah and Moonje will embrace each other like affectionate brothers. In short all problems that have so far defied solution, will so well adjust themselves, that India will become a Utopia; a model for the New Order in the New World.

What sweet but fantastic dreams; may 'Kismet' help to realise them. But unfortunately, there are scores of other Indians, intelligent and above all as patriotic and Nationlist as the who do not visualise and dream the same way and have not the same faith in the most unreliable reed of 'Kismet', they fear that the one and only result of such a move at this juncture, whatever the intentions of the authors of the resolution will be a substitution of much more ruthless and less scrupulous masters, hence their patriotism demands that the country must be saved from such a catastrophe even by opposing the so-called 'National Struggle'. Opposition on that ground of the expediency must be given credit for honesty and sincerity.

If Congress, led by same Generalissimo three years ago, had accepted such a move from Subhas, instead of opposing it at Tripuri, the time being most opportune, the whole country would have acclaimed, endorsed, and supported, and perhaps by now the country and the Nation would have reached or at least come nearer its cherished goal. But the same move was opposed, because Swaraj must enter only through Wardha. The Gandhian Group has a peculiar knack both to oppose and strike at the wrong moments, the result is obvious. Politically, economically, communally and in all other respects under that leadership, for the last twenty years, there has been not only stagnation and stalemate, but even retrogression and set-backs. And God alone knows where this last struggle will launch us.

Like the past confessed Himalayan blunders the mischief, and harm on this occasion will not be merely local and hence remediable but it may spell permanent disaster by inflicting perpetual Japanisation or Hitlerisation on the country; if the Leader survives to see that God forbidden calamity he may fast unto death, without in any way relieving the situation.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION.

The alternative constructive suggestion is as follows:—

A demand for an immediate unequivocal definite Declaration from British Parliament for Complete Independence within a year the termination of War. That Declaration to be guaranteed by United Nations including China America and Russia. In the event of breach of faith, a mass struggle short and swift should be started immediately without any further notice; then the present opposition will die out, the response will be general and universal; the whole world will also sympathise. After having tolerated British Rule for over 150 years, two or three years of further infliction can be endured; the interval should be utilised for country-wide propaganda for communal unity for convening of Unity Conference, and mobilising and organising the whole country and making other vigorous preparations for the last Supreme Struggle.

U. S. Bombers Attack Jap Headquarters

CHUNGKING, Aug. 4.

Twenty million Chinese have been mobilised in the last five years according to a statement by the Chinese War Minister, General Hoy Ying—Ching to-day. They include 11 million conscripts of whom nine million have already been sent to the war area.

Ten million volunteers are also undergoing training.

Attack On Jap Headquarters

CHUNGKING:—American bombers escorted by fighters, yesterday attacked Japanese Headquarters and other installations at Linchuan in Kiangsi says an American "communique."

Pilots reported seeing Chinese ground troops attacking the enemy. "Twelve hits were scored on Japanese positions one of which scored a direct hit on the Headquarters and others struck enemy barracks. Our planes attacked the waterfront along the Fu river scoring hits on two docks and starting many fires. Fighters machine-gunned two Japanese transports in the river."

Chinese Forces Reach Linchuan

CHUNGKING: A Chinese military spokesman reporting on the Ground action referred to in the American air "communique" said that Chinese forces had reached the eastern and western gates of Linchuan, the keytown in Kiangsi in Japanese hands.

SYDNEY, Aug. 4.

In their probe across Papua from their new base at Gona southwards to Port Moresby, the Japanese are using the same tactics as they used in Malaya. They are avoiding frontal clashes and endeavouring to outflank Allied forces and infiltrate to the rear.

In this they are aided by camouflaged uniforms and special net head dresses.—Reuter.

Mahatma Exposes Maxwell Scoop

(Continued from Page 1)

has carried with her for at least a century and a half.

THAT FINE DISTINCTION

The suppressed races of the earth will, never see the fine distinction that Panditji and following him I can see and make between Fascism and Imperialism. The difference, if any discerned by the man-in-the-street will be not of kind but only of degree, and therefore, I have pleaded and shall plead even as I am fighting with all the earnestness I command that Britain will shed that taint, and that her great ally, America will make her do so, and then be sure of victory, no matter how prolonged the struggle and what cost it requires.

To say the least, then the Allied Powers will earn the blessings of the dumb but countless millions, apart from the gain in men and material that the free association of these peoples will bring to the Allies. I would count their blessings to be of far higher value than every other consideration.

WILL PLEAD WITH JAPAN

I have, therefore, nothing to withdraw and nothing to be ashamed of about the draft I had the privilege of sending to the Working Committee".

CAN'T BE GUILTY OF IT

Q: "Nehru states that according to your plans after British withdrawal, India would possibly negotiate with Japan and even allow her a large measure of civil control, military bases in India, and right of passage for her troops?"

R: "As to your second question, I can only say that you have put it because I regret to have to say you have not studied my writings in "Harijan" before the draft was written and after. Having such confidence for which many of my friends say I have no warrant—in the efficacy of the weapon of non-violent non-cooperation with all its implications that I have presented to the nation, I maintain that I could not be guilty of harbouring any such thought you have attributed to me. Panditji has explained quite clearly what could be his own meaning and interpretation of my draft.

WILL PLEAD WITH JAPAN

I add by way of emphasis that I had purposely incorporated the sentence about negotiations with Japan, and if ultimately it was dropped and I associated myself with the deletion, I did so out of my regard for my co-workers—not because I was uncertain as to what I meant to do.

It is the essence of the use of the weapon that you will always give your opponent the opportunity of doing the right thing, and if India became an independent nation to-morrow and I was witness to the grand phenomenon, I would certainly advise and plead with the Provisional Government to send me—Old as I am—to Japan and I would plead with her in the first instance, to free China, her great neighbour, from the menace that Japan has become and to tell her that if she does not do this elementary justice, she will have to count upon the stubborn resistance of millions who had at long last found themselves in possession of a thing which every nation prizes before everything else.

I SHALL TAKE IT

That gentle notice—or entreaty it should be called, because that entreaty will not be backed at least to-morrow with any military show, because I will not dangle before Japan the show that will still be made by the Allied Powers whose operations will still go on in India with the free consent of India become free—will carry with it the power implied in the use of the matchless moral weapon of non-violent non-co-operation. And I am sure I will make the appeal not without hope of success.

That was the meaning of the sentence the use of which at the present juncture is intended to bring discredit upon my devoted head. I shall take the discredit and so much the better if I can take India's freedom also with it.—A. P.

NEHRU'S STATEMENT
'Suppressio Veri, Suggestio Falsi'

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"I have just seen for the first time the Government's 'communique' issuing certain documents obtained during a police raid from the A. I. C. C. Office. It is astonishing to what a pass the Government of India has been reduced when it has to adopt these discreditable and dishonourable tactics. Normally such tactics require no answer. But as there is likely to be misapprehension, I wish to clear up some matters.

It is not our custom to keep detailed minutes of Working Committee's meetings. Only final decisions are recorded. On this occasion the Assistant Secretary took brief notes unofficially apparently for his own record. These notes are very brief and disjointed and represent several days' prolonged debate during which I must have spoken on various occasions for two or three hours. Only a few sentences were taken down and torn from their context. They often give a wrong impression. None of us had a chance of seeing these notes or revising them. The record is very unsatisfactory and incomplete and hence often incorrect.

In our discussions Mahatma Gandhi was not present. We had to consider every aspect of the question fully and to weigh the implications of words and phrases in the draft resolutions. If Gandhiji had been there, much of this discussion might have been avoided as he could have explained to us his attitude more fully.

IMPORTANT OMISSION

Thus when the question of British withdrawal from India was considered, I pointed out that if the armed forces were suddenly withdrawn, the Japanese might well advance and invade the country without hindrance. This obvious difficulty was removed when Gandhiji later explained that British and other armed forces might remain to prevent aggression.

In regard to the statement that Gandhiji expected an Axis victory, an important qualification has been omitted. What he has repeatedly said and what I have referred to is his belief that unless Britain changes her whole policy in regard to India and her coonial possesions, she is heading for disaster. He has further stated that if a suitable change in this policy was made and the war really became one for freedom for all peoples, then victory would assuredly come to the United Nations.

MAHATMA'S WAY

The reference to negotiations with Japan are also incorrect and entirely torn from their context. Gandhiji always sends notice to his adversary before coming into conflict. He would thus have called upon Japan not only to keep away from India, but to withdraw from China, etc. In any event he was determined to resist every aggressor in India and he advised our people to do so even to the point of death. They were never to submit.

It is absurd to say that any of us envisaged any arrangements with Japan giving her right of passage, etc. What I said was that Japan would want this, but we could never agree. Our whole policy has all along been based on uttermost resistance to aggression."—A.P.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN

PESHAWAR, August 4.

It is understood that His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Governor of N.W.F.P. has sent a reply to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, but the contents of the letter are not yet known. His Excellency the Governor left on tour of the Kurram Agency to-day.—A. P.

Punjab Delegates For The A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHROE, August 4.

Mian Iftikharuddin, President, P. P. C. C., Seth Sudarshan, Chief Whip of the Congress Assembly Party, Diwan Chamanlal, Sardar Partabsingh, General Secretary of the P. P. C. C., Sardar Sohansingh Joshi, Secretary of the Punjab Communist Party and other six A.I.C.C. members left for Bombay to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Bengal Batch For A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, August 4.

A batch of 23 members of the A.I.C.C. from Bengal left for Bombay to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting.

QUAKERS APPEAL TO AMERY & MAHATMA

LONDON, August 4.

An appeal for further efforts to reach an agreement has been sent to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, and Mahatma Gandhi by the annual meeting of the Quakers at York. The appeal reads: "The Society of Friends has considered the grievous situation now threatening a conflict in India between the Congress Party and the British Government. We are convinced that such a conflict could and must be avoided by a further effort at understanding."—Reuter.

BR. ARMY'S NEW Q. M. G.

LONDON, August 4.

The Army's new Quarter Master General will be Lt.-Gen. Sir T. S. Riddell Webster who, the war office announces, is to succeed Gen. Sir Walter Venning, on August 14.—Reuter.

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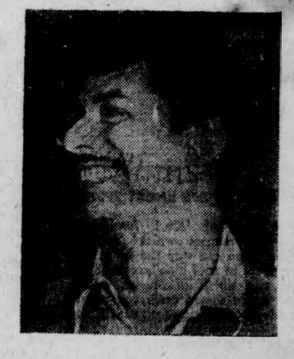
GREAT "NATIONAL" LEADER AS APOSTLE OF PEACE



Bombay 5th Aug.

At a time when India is passing through the most critical moments of her history this man brings a message of hope and peace to the nation. He is MEHBOOB Production Chief of National Studios, and his message is embodied in his latest screen offering "ROTI", shortly to be released at SWASTIK.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, August 4

Previous closing 18.30
To-day's opening 18.35
Difference ..... +05
To-day's closing see Stop Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 4

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
October 18.17/17
December 18.35/35
March 18.51/40

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 4

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£29 quoted) £29 quoted
Linseed Calcutta July/August (£23 1/2 quoted) £23 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£27 1/2 quoted) £27 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 4

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 4

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, August 4

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, August 4

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, August 4

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 4

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors dol 37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 25 7/8
United States Steel Common dol 47 1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 4

The London Stock Exchange was steady to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, August 4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 1/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £32 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 7/8
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 13/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-0
Electric Music Industry 17-0
Princhin Johnson 24-9
Imperial Chemical 33-4 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary 53-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £81 1/4
Dundee 27-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary 29-0
Ford Motors 26-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £59 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 1/32
Carreas 'A' £5 17/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 7/32 ex div
P and O Defd 27-6
Distillers 77-9
Bredfords Dyes 8-9
British Celanese 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates 37-0
Courtaulds Ordinary 37-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners 11-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-0
Inter Nickels dol 38 1/4
Indian Iron 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam 14-3
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 16-3

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-6
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 3-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £1 23/32
Rand Mines £6 3/8

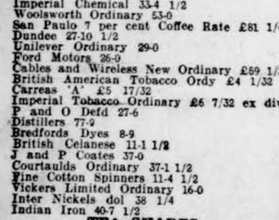
MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 47-6
Trinidad Leasehold 70
Sub-Nigel £5 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 15/16
Union Corporation 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-0
Anglo-India 45-0
Burma Oil £1 23/32
Mexican Eagle 9-10 1/2
Shell Transport £2 13/32
Royal Dutch £19 1/2

Phensic
THE 'FLU-FIGHTER



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Pronounced 'PEN-ZIK
TWO TABLETS OF PHENSIC RELIEVE

CONGRESS DEMAND FOR BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

(Continued From Page 8)

fered an opportunity we shall side with the Allies.

(The reference is to certain amendments to the original draft suggested by Babu Rajendra Prasad).

RAJAJI: I do not think the changed draft is different from the original. We appeal to Britain and Japan. The appeal to Britain will fail but certain tangible results will follow. The entire policy of the Congress will be reinterpreted and the new interpretation will go terribly against us. Japan will say 'excellent.'

I do not agree that if Britain goes away, India will have some scope for organising itself even if Japan should make some headway. Japan will fill the vacuum created by the British withdrawal. Our reaction to evils of Britain should not make us lose our sense of perspective. It is no use getting upset on small matters. Do not run into the arms of Japan, which is what the resolution comes to.

DR. PATTABHI: It is a comprehensive and appropriate draft. A time has come when we must realise ourselves. After the rejection of Cripps' proposals, we must reconsider our attitude and restate our position. We have varied our position from time to time during the time the war has been on. Poona has a variation from the old position. Bombay has a variation from Poona. Bombay was followed by C. D. and C. D. by Cripps.

SAROJINI'S CRITICISM

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU: The changed draft is much better than the original. There is, however, a great deal of unnecessary matter in the resolution. The appeal is a rhetorical gesture. It is, however, good as an expression of our extreme disgust and dislike and hatred of the British Government.

The appeal to Japan is a useless gesture. India is a part of the map they have drawn.

I agree with the non-violent non-co-operation part of the resolution. It can be recast keeping the substance of the original.

The draft is a narrowing of sympathies not consistent with the position we have taken up.

FOREIGN SOLDIERS

I do not like foreign soldiers. The portion dealing with them is good.

Biswanath Das: I see two conflicting views in the Committee. This division of opinion is fatal at this juncture. I generally agree with the draft. The Cripps' proposals if accepted would have kept us in permanent bondage. The appeal to Britain to withdraw is very proper. We can tell them that neither will they defend us nor allow us to defend ourselves.

The protest against the introduction of American soldiers in the country is also proper. They have brought in troops from Dominions and other foreign nations. This is highly objectionable and dangerous.

Bardoloi: One portion of the draft is operative and another ideological. If we lay emphasis on the operative portion the differences will be greatly minimised. For joint action I should be prepared to delete the portion which deals with the ideological background. We are already in the danger zone. This is no time for ideological discussion. Let us concentrate on the present action which cannot be anything than non-violent non-co-operation.

Mr. Satyamurthi: The changed draft is an improvement. I do not agree with the objection to the entry of foreign soldiers. India may defend herself even with the aid of foreign soldiers. I think we must make an approach to the Muslim League.

Achut Patwardhan: I am in general agreement with the draft. The open door policy is at an end. The resolution emphasises a factor which has been emphasised by every intelligent man, i.e., the war is lost unless the people are in it. The war is an Imperialist war. Our policy can be that we take no sides. The world is in the grip of fear complex I would consider the position if the Allies could defeat the Axis. But I see clearly that Britain is going towards the deep. We want to create neutrality. Do not look to Japan or Britain.

Jairamdasji: The criticism that the draft is pro-Japanese is wrong. Opposition to the Japanese invasion is there in the draft.

The mention of foreign armies in the draft is very appropriate. The Indian history bears ample testimony of the highly undesirable consequences which foreign armies have led to The draft creates an atmosphere of neutrality. The attempt is worth making.

TWO OPINIONS

Sardar Sahib: I see that there are two distinct opinions in the committee. We have ever since the outbreak of war tried to pul together. But it may not be possible on this occasion. Gandhiji has taken a definite stand. If his background is unsuitable to some members of the Committee there is the other background which is unsuitable to us. The first four or five paragraphs of the draft are a reply to the Cripps Mission. Cripps is a clever fellow. He has gone about saying that his mission has not been a failure. The draft is a perfect reply to his propaganda.

I am not in favour of making any approach to Jinnah. We have made repeated attempts and courted many insults. The Congress to-day is reeling under two blows, one Cripps and the other Rajaji's resolutions have done us enormous harm.

I have placed myself in the hands of Gandhiji. I feel that he is instinctively right in, the lead he gives in all critical situations.

TOO LATE FOR NEGOTIATION

In Bombay, at the time of the A.I.C.C. meeting there was a difference in approach but the door to negotiation was closed. In Bardoli it was made clear that the door was still open and our sympathies were with Allies. It is time the door is finally closed after the repeated insults heaped upon us. I agree with the draft before us. If there is any pro-Fascist hint in the draft let it be removed.

UNREALITY MUST GO

Acharya Narendra Deo: I do not agree with the view that the war is one and indivisible. The aims of Russia and China are not identical with those of Britain and America. If it is one we should join the war and side with Britain. Our position has not been that we want power because without it we cannot kindle the national spirit. Our position has been that if the war was a people's war and there was proof of it in action, we are willing to throw in our weight on the side of democracies.

It is necessary to counteract the mischievous propaganda of Cripps. Cripps has been saying that internal differences have prevented a settlement. Rajaji has strengthened his hands. Japanese threat has also influenced our attitude to Britain. It has led us to even modify Poona.

We have to make it clear that Japanese threat has not unnerved us. We can tell the British to go, leaving us to our fate.

Whatever unreality there is in Indian politics is due to British rule. Let it go and the unreality will disappear.

I am not interested in defeating Hitlerite Germany. I am more interested in war-aims and peace aims.

HOPE IN CRIPPS SHATTERED.

MAULANA SAHIB: The discussion has been useful. But it is not clear to me the differences that divide the two groups.

Cripps was a great hope. He came here with the reputation of a Radical. But he proved a great disappointment. He made things worse. Cripps, after the failure of negotiations has emphasised two points: (1) His mission has proved the sincerity of the intentions of the British Government towards India, (2) The Anti-Japanese front is the outcome of this mission. All this is false propaganda. Great Britain has made it impossible for us to defend our country but we have something to do about the Japanese aggression.

INDIA'S RELIGION.

It is my firm belief that nationalism is the only religion for a subject nation.

If I feel that Japan was better than Britain and her invasion was for the good of India I would have said so in public. But it is not so. Gandhiji's prescription is the only alternative though I doubt its effectiveness.

(The reference is to certain amendments to the original draft suggested by Babu Rajendra Prasad). Since the draft presented by Babu Rajendra Prasad was not acceptable to Jawaharlaji and a few other members of the Committee the President asked Jawaharlaji to prepare a draft of his own. Jawaharlalji presented the following draft in the next sitting of the Committee.

VOTES OBTAINED.

The draft sought to cover the points contained in Bapu's draft but the approach was different. The discussions showed that the division of opinion revealed in the earlier discussions persisted. Jawaharlaji modified his draft with a view to accommodate better the other group but the difference in approach remained. The draft was not acceptable to the whole committee.

Thereupon the President put the two drafts to vote.

Those who voted for Gandhiji's draft as modified by Rajendra Babu were Sardar Vallabhbhai, Rajendra Babu, J. B. Kripalani, Shankarrao Deo, Sarojini Naidu, Prafulla Chandra Ghosh. Those who voted for Jawaharlaji's draft were, Jawaharlal Nehru, Govind Vallabh Pant, Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali. Among the invitees Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Narendra Deo, Achut Patwardhan, Bardoloi, Biswanath Das voted for Rajendra Babu's draft and Shri Satyamurthi and Mrs. R. S. Pandit voted for Jawaharlaji's draft.

Rajendra Babu's draft was passed by the Committee in the morning sitting on May 1. The subject was, however, reopened by the President in the afternoon sitting. He pleaded with those who supported Rajendra Babu's draft to accept Jawaharlaji's draft and make it a unanimous resolution. It was President's opinion that there was practically no difference between the two drafts, though the protagonists of both the drafts held that a vital difference in approach persisted. Supporters of Rajendra Babu's draft yielded to the wish of the President and accepted Jawaharlaji's draft.

Draft No. 1. Dated Allahabad April 27, 1942, Working Committee.

Whereas the British War Cabinet's proposals sponsored by Sir Stafford Cripps have shown up British Imperialism in its nakedness as never before, the A. I. C. C. has come to the following conclusions:—

The A. I. C. C. is of opinion that Britain is incapable of defending India. It is natural that whatever she does is for her own defence. There is an eternal conflict between Indian and British interests. It follows that their notions of defence should also differ. The British Government has no trust in India's political parties. The Indian Army has been maintained up till now, mainly to hold India in subjugation. It has been completely segregated from the general population who can in no sense regard it as their own. This policy of mistrust still continues and is the reason why national defence is not entrusted to India's elected representatives.

Japan's quarrel is not with India. She is warring against the British Empire. India's participation in the war has not been with the consent of the representatives of the Indian people. It was purely a British act. If India were freed her first step would probably be to negotiate with Japan. The Congress is of opinion that if the British withdrew from India, India would be able to defend herself in the event of Japanese or any aggressor attacking India.

PROBLEM OF PRINCES.

The A. I. C. C., is therefore, of opinion that the British should withdraw from India. The plea that they should remain in India for protecting the Indian Princes is wholly untenable. It is additional proof of their determination to maintain their hold over India. The Princes need have no fear from unarmed India.

The question of majority and minority is a creation of the British Government and would disappear on their withdrawal.

From all these reasons the Committee appeals to Britain for the sake of her own safety, for the sake of India's safety and for the cause of world peace to let go her hold on India, even if she does not give up all Asiatic and African possessions.

This Committee desires to assure the Japanese Government and people that India bears no enmity either towards Japan or towards any other nation. India only desires freedom from all alien domination. But in this fight for freedom the Committee is of opinion that India, while welcoming universal sympathy, does not stand in need of foreign military aid. India will attain her freedom through her non-violent strength and will retain it likewise. Therefore, the Committee hopes that Japan will not have any designs on India. But if Japan attacks India and Britain makes no response to its appeal, the Committee would expect all those who look to Congress for guidance to offer complete non-violent non-cooperation to the Japanese forces and not render any assistance to them. It is no part of the duty of those who are attacked to render any assistance to the attacker. It is their duty to offer complete non-cooperation.

PRINCIPLE OF N.C.O.

It is not difficult to understand the simple principle of non-violent non-cooperation.

1. We may not bend the knee to the aggressor nor obey any of his orders.
2. We may not look to him for any favours nor fall to his bribes. But we may not bear him any malice nor wish him ill.
3. If he wishes to take possession of our fields we will refuse to give them up even if we have to die in the effort to resist him.
4. If he is attacked by disease or is dying of thirst and seeks our aid we may not refuse it.
5. In such places where the British and Japanese forces are fighting our non-cooperation will be fruitless and unnecessary. At present our non-cooperation with the British Government is limited. Were we to offer them complete non-cooperation when they are actually fighting, it would be tantamount to placing our country deliberately in Japanese hands. Therefore, not to put any obstacle in the way of the British forces will often be the only way of demonstrating our non-cooperation with the Japanese.

Neither may we assist the British in any active manner. If we can judge from their recent attitude, the British Government do not need any help from us beyond our non interference. They desire our help only as slaves—a position we can never accept.

SCORCHED EARTH

It is necessary for the Committee to make a clear declaration in regard to the scorched earth policy. If, in spite of our non-violent resistance, any part of the country falls into Japanese hands we may not destroy our crops, water supply, etc., if only because it will be our endeavour to regain them. The destruction of war material is another matter and may under certain circumstances be a military necessity. But it can never be the Congress policy to destroy what belongs to or is of use to the masses.

Whilst non-cooperation against the Japanese forces will necessarily be limited to a comparatively small number and must succeed if it is complete and genuine, the true building up of Swaraj consists in the millions of India wholeheartedly working the Constructive Programme. Without it the whole nation cannot rise from its age-long torpor. Whether the British remain or not it is our duty always to wipe out unemployment to bridge the gulf between rich and poor, to banish communal strife, to exercise the demon of untouchability, to reform dacoits and save the people from them. If crores of people do not take a living interest in this nation-building work, freedom must remain a dream and unattainable by either non-violence or violence.

FOREIGN SOLDIERS

The A. I. C. C. is of opinion that it is harmful to India's interests and dangerous to the cause of India's freedom to introduce foreign soldiers in India. It, therefore, appeals to the British Government to remove these foreign legions and henceforth stop further introduction. It is a crying shame to bring foreign troops in spite of India's inexhaustible man-power and is a proof of the immorality that British Imeprialism is.

Appendix II

All-India Congress Committee resolution, May 1.

In view of the imminent peril of invasion that confronts India and the attitude of the British Government, as shown again in the recent proposals sponsored by Sir Stafford Cripps, the All-India Congress Committee has to declare afresh India's policy and to advise the people in regard to the action to be undertaken in the emergencies that may arise in the immediate future.

The proposals of the British Government and their subsequent elucidation by Sir Stafford Cripps have led to greater bitterness and distrust of that Government and the spirit of non-cooperation with Britain has grown. They have demonstrated that even in this hour of danger, not only to India but to the cause of the United Nations, the British Government functions as an Imperialist Government and refused to recognise the independence of India or to part with any real power.

India's participation in the war was a purely British act imposed upon the Indian people without the consent of their representatives. While India has no quarrel with the people of any country, she has repeatedly declared her antipathy to Nazism and Fascism as to Imperialism. If India were free she would have determined her own policy and might have kept out of the war, though her sympathies would, in any event, have been with the victims of aggression. If, however, circumstances had led her to join the war, she would have done so as a free country fighting for freedom, and her defence would have been organised on a popular basis with a national army under national control and leadership, and with intimate contact with the people. A free India would know how to defend herself in the event of any aggressor attacking her. The present Indian Army is in fact an offshoot of the British Army and has been maintained till now, mainly to hold India in subjection. It has been completely segregated from the general population, who can in no sense regard it as their own.

The essential difference between the Imperialist and the popular conceptions of defence is demonstrated by the fact, that while foreign armies are invited to India for that defence, the vast man-power of India herself is not utilised for the purpose. India's past experience teaches her that it is harmful to her interest and dangerous to the cause of her freedom to introduce foreign armies in India. It is significant and extraordinary that India's inexhaustible man-power should remain untapped, while India develops into a battleground between foreign armies fighting on her soil or on her frontiers, and her defence is not supposed to be a subject fit for popular control. India resents this treatment of her people as chattels to be disposed of by foreign authority.

DEPEND ON NONE ELSE

The All-India Congress Committee is convinced, that India will attain her freedom through her own strength and will retain it likewise. The present crisis, as well as the experience of the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, makes it impossible for the Congress to consider any schemes or proposals which retain, even in a partial measure, British control and authority in India. Not only the interests of India but also Britain's safety, and world peace and freedom demand that Britain must abandon her hold on India. It is on the basis of independence alone that India can deal with Britain or other nations.

NO TRUST IN OUTSIDERS

The Committee repudiates the idea that freedom can come to India through interference or invasion by any foreign nation, whatever the professions of that nation may be. In case an invasion takes place, it must be resisted. Such resistance can only take the form of non-violent non-cooperation as the British Government has prevented the organisation of national defence by the people in any other way. The Committee would, therefore, expect the people of India to offer complete non-violent non-cooperation to the invading forces and not to render any assistance to them. We may not bend the knee to the aggressor nor obey any of his orders. We may not look to him for favours nor fall to his bribes. If he wishes to take possession of our homes and our fields we will refuse to give them up even if we have to die in the effort to resist them.

WHERE FIGHT GOES ON

In places where the British and the invading forces are fighting our non-cooperation will be fruitless and unnecessary. Not to put any obstacle in the way of British forces, will often be the only way of demonstrating our non-cooperation with the invader. Judging from their attitude, the British Government do not need any help from us beyond our non-interference.

The success of such a policy of non-cooperation and non-violent resistance to the invader will largely depend on the intensive working out of the Congress Constructive Programme and more especially the programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection in all parts of the country.—A.P.

POLICE EXCEEDED THEIR AUTHORITY

Congress Secretary On A. I. C. C. Search

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress has issued a statement, giving the circumstances under which the A. I. C. C. search was carried out. He says:—

At 2 p. m. on May 26 a search party headed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Allahabad and the Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department of the United Provinces and some 20 to 25 policemen came to the All-India Congress Committee Office with a search warrant.

Among the papers, seized were the draft resolution suggested by Gandhiji for the consideration of the Working Committee and brief notes prepared by the Office Secretary, of the discussions that had taken place in the Working Committee on Gandhiji's draft and some of my old articles which had already appeared in the press. The list of the documents seized was made and it was shown to me. I pointed out to the officer in charge that his warrant did not contemplate the seizing of some of the documents he had seized. The warrant authorised him only to take away such documents the circulation of which would be prejudicial under the Defence of India Act.

I further pointed out to him that Gandhiji's draft and the notes of the Working Committee proceedings were not meant for publication or circulation. They were meant for our records only. Their seizure was not contemplated in the search warrant. However the officer-in-charge did not listen and insisted upon carrying all the documents he had selected for seizure.

At the last moment he also seized one of our typewriters and a cyclostyle machine and took them away with the rest of the documents. Sometime after, in answer to my public criticism and the Office Secretary's representation to the authorities that the police had exceeded their authority, the two machines were returned to us.

I have nothing to add to what Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have said about the nature of the documents seized and the morality of publishing them.—A.P.

CURTIN'S REPLY TO JAWAHAR

CANBERRA, August 4.

Pandit Nehru's statement, that he hated the words Dominion Status and that he did not want India to be like Australia or other Dominions has drawn this comment from the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Curtin. "We are proud and completely satisfied with our status and rights as a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of nations. This partnership is one of equals in the fraternity of unity, whose history is marked by great contributions to civilisation and in whose future, as a stronghold of democracy we are defending to the uttermost with our brethren.'

U. S.-Mexico Rubber Pact

MEXICO CITY, August 3.

The United States and Mexico are reported to have completed an agreement whereby Mexico will sell its entire Guayule rubber output and a large quantity of rubber accummulated before Pearl Harbour, to the United States all will adhere to a rubber conservation programme.

Hartal In Surat

SURAT, August 4.

The Surat City Congress Committee will observe to-morrow as a day of protest against the Government system of control of food supply.

"Hartal" will be observed and a procession will be taken out by members of the public. A public meeting will also be held to protest against the Government system of controlling food supply.—United Press.

CITY BAN ON EXPORT OF DAL AND PULSES.

The Government has now issued a further order prohibiting the export of gram dal, tur (whole) and pulses from the limits of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District, except under a licence granted by the Director of Civil Supplies or the Asesistant Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay. The Government has also issued another Order requiring every person in the City of Bombay to submit to the Controller of Prices (Statistics Department), Bombay, on every Tuesday beginning from August 11, a full and correct statement in the prescribed form of the stocks of gram dal, tur (whole) and pulses by him on his own account or on account of, or in partnership with any other person, if such stocks amount to 25 maunds or more.

The oil portrait of the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee, which has been executed by the well-known Bombay artist Mr. V. R. Rao, was unveiled on Tuesday at the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

INDIAN MERCHANTS HONOUR LATE TAIRSEE

The portrait of the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the ex-president of the Indian Merchants Chamber was unveiled in the Committee Hall of the Chamber by Mr. J. C. Setalwad before a large gathering on Tuesday evening.

Unveiling the portrait Mr. Setalwad paid a glowing tribute to the marked sobriety, common-sense and clearness of vision displayed by the late Mr. Tairsee during his presidential regime.

The speaker said that he (Tairsee) was extremely jealous of the reputation and prestige of the Chamber, and he considered the Chamber to be a great asset in the national fig freedom. The speaker also referred to the services rendered by the late Mr. Tairsee during riots and influenza epidemic and also as the president of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

Tata's To Provide Jobs For Burma Evacuees

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.

"Sixty thousand evacuees have come to Orissa from Burma so far. Most o. the evacuees are unskilled labourers. The Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, on a special request of the Orissa Government, have agreed to provide some of the evacuees with jobs," said the Hon. Mr. Godavaris Misra, Finance Minister of Orissa, in an interview to the United Press.

ALIENS HAVE NO RIGHT TO SUE IN U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.

The Appeals Court has ruled that the Federal Courts are still open to enemy aliens for the determination of private legal rights or claims against American citizens.—Reuter.

FOREIGN CABLES WITHHELD BY INDIAN CENSORS

Amery Admits Ignorance Of Treatment Of Cables Under Double Censorship

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Replying to a question by Mr. Dobbie, Socialist M.P., Mr. L. S Amery Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons: "I have no information about the treatment of the cables in question by censorship in India, but I will make enquiries.

Although preferential treatment is given in India to Press telegrams passed by United Kingdom censorship, the Government of India have reserved the right to scrutinise any incoming message not only from purely military aspect but in the light of their knowledge of conditions in India."

Mr. Dobbie's questions related to cables sent to Bombay on July 8 last by the London Correspondent of the "United Press of India" and cables sent to "Kesari" of Poona during the last week of June and first two weeks of July by its London Correspondent which have been withheld" although these cables were passed by British censors.

Mr. Dobbie further asked: "Who is responsible for this and why cables are subject to double censorship?".

WARNING TO FAIR BUS-PASSENGERS!

Young Damsels are requested to be careful while travelling by the city's Bus-system. They should take care to avoid a mischievous looking gentleman with a little baby!

Look, what happened to Miss Pushpa, the young and sprightly girl in ACHARYA ART Productions' "KUNWARA-BAP" she had to become a hired mother of an unknown baby!

..... And that's the reason why you must make it a special point to see "KUNWARA-BAP" starring Kishore Sahu, Protima, Das Gupta, Anjali Devi, Baby Lal Manohar etc.

It is produced by Mr. N. R. Acharya and directed by Mr. Kishore Sahu.

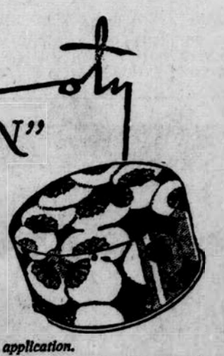
"KUNWARA-BAP" is drawing bumper houses at the Lamington Talkies in its third week.

Wanted!
FACE POWDER that stays on, and cannot enlarge the pores . . .

You may safely leave it to Coty!

Coty "Air Spun" face powder is the most perfect face powder made. Why? Because firstly, it *stays on* longer and clings closer because the special "Air Spun" process makes it so fine and smooth-textured. Secondly, it *cannot enlarge the pores* because it contains *no* materials which swell when moistened by the skin. You see, tiny grains of powder are bound to find their way into the pores: if those tiny grains contain materials which *do* swell, then the pores are inevitably made larger—and stay enlarged. This simply can't happen with Coty "Air Spun" powder! Thirdly, its exquisite shades *are flattering to all types*, and fourthly, the *enchanting fragrances* in which it is made add a distinctive, alluring note. Yes, you *can* safely leave it to Coty: "Air Spun" Face Powder should be your choice, too!

Coty
"AIR SPUN"



Ask to see the full Coty "Air Spun" range—particularly Gitane, a new, flattering peach bloom shade.

Price Lists on application.
Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd., M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

Pro-phy-lac-tic
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IS SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED TO
CLEAN ALL THE TEETH

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OINTMENT
Use Cuticura Ointment for any stubborn itching skin trouble. It stops the itching instantly and quickly restores the skin to a clear, healthy condition
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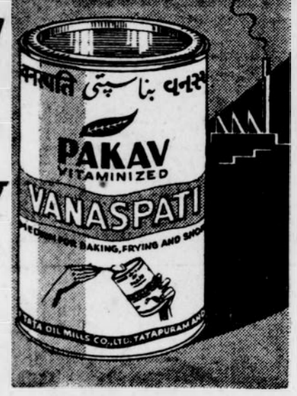

THREE years have been spent in testing it in our laboratories. Try it. You will find Pakav makes food more tasty and appetizing than ever before and it is so nutritious. Buy a tin on your way home tonight.
Available in 2 lb. 6 lb. and 9 lb. tins.
Manufactured by The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd Tatapuram & Bombay
A TATA PRODUCT
TOMCO SALES DEPT. P.O.BOX 528, BOMBAY

ARE YOU TAKING CARE OF THEM?

OF COURSE, YOU ARE. And you will do so as long as you live. But what will happen to them when you are no longer in this world. Have you made any provision for their future security and financial independence.
Write to us and we shall send you, without any obligation, complete details showing how you can take care of your wife as long as she lives, how you can ensure your children's education and your daughter's marriage. Write now.
N.137
The BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
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EVERY POLICY-HOLDER A SHARE HOLDER
Chiefs Agents: MOHAN SONS & chey Road, Ahmedabad: D. G. Bombay: M. C. SHAH & CO., Ri FERNANDES & SONS, Kampte GADEKAR & CO., Akola· A. J. 165 Sultan Bazar. Hyderabad Road, Nagpur: S. ANAND & CO.,Deccan.

NERVOUS LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON

Demand Indifferent

Bombay, Aug. 4.

On Monday the New York cotton market was narrow with a restricted turnover. After initial upturn prices sagged on persistent nervous liquidation. New Orleans selling and hedging disclosing indifferent demand owing to a general inclination to await the Bureau Report and the announcement of loan terms. So far the details regarding loans are received. Finally there was local covering and price fixing with diminished offerings.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 18.15 and this was the highest level for the day. There was increased selling and October declined to 17.95 but prices again improved on short covering and finally closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 19.51c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.49c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION.

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co., state:—On Monday, cotton opened weak and much lower than expected on internal political situation. Renewed liquidation and absence of support early depressed prices but towards the close considerable short covering lifted up the values. The confidence remains very much unsettled on fears of paralisation of business But owing to narrowing of the parity between July Broach and Jarilla January to Rs. 117, consumers consider new crop around Rs. 290 to Rs. 300 as reasonable in view of the growing crop yet to face the vicissitudes of proverbial Indian monsoon. nevertheless, they are presently obsessed by the forthcoming events They assert that much of these sentimental apprehensions have mostly affected the prices and even though. if the worst fears are to materialise and prices fall further, such fall may be tempered in consequence of the present drastic decline. Any how, it is believed, until about the second week, the sentiment may not compose for fresh enterprise.

Seeds were steady, especially groundnuts on U. K. demand. Gold flared up on unsettled politics whilst silver remained firm in sympathy thereto. After recent sharp fall in prices, yarn and cloth seem to resist further liquidation Shares were dull and inactive but cheap money conditions do not permit liquidations from investors.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October highest (10 a.m.) ... 18.15+04
N. Y. October lowest (12-38 p.m. ... 17.95—15

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—New York.—Market narrow and featureless. Awaiting Bureau Report.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 3.
October	18.13+02
December	18.30+02
January	18.34+01
March	18.46
May	18.57+03
July	18.52+02
Middling spot	19.51+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 3.
October	18.30+01
December	18.50+06
January	18.55+07
March	18.67+03
May	18.76+07
July	18.82+08
Middling spot	18.49

NOON CALL.

	New York, Aug. 3.
October	18.00
December	18.18
March	18.34

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 315 for I.C.C. January and improved to Rs. 317 under scattered buying. At this level there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 313/8 but recovered to Rs. 315/8. There is more inclination to cover sales but the improvement looks like a natural reaction after the recent drastic fall. Bulls have lost heavily and are not likely to re-enter until political situation improves. Thereafter there developed general selling and prices declined to Rs. 308/8 and steadied at Rs. 310. There was further covering and prices improved to Rs. 311/8. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. January	Rs.	311 12 0
I. C. C. March		304 8 0
BROACH July/August		195 8 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	660	85,213	100,984
Central India	.....	30,595	147,969
Barsi and Nagar	.....	54,219	124,675
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	18,989	50,706
Berar	.....	178,596	384,561
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	77,103
Total Oomras	660	456,277	885,998
Dholeras	.....	34,217	99,983
N.-W. Provinces	.....	1,425	1,742
Rajputana	.....	470	5,739
Sind-Punjab	160	427,917	565,655
Broach	52	320,590	296,535
Coompta & Dharwar	141	36,514	147,505
Westerns-Northerns	206	40,311	110,258
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	19,224	13,858
Arr. by road to 30th July	42	92,500	356,133

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 4.

		Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U.P.		201	198	195	192
M G	Punjab		201	198	195	192
M G	Rajputana		207	204	201	198
M G	Oomra No. 3	209	206	203	200	...
M G	C.P. No. 1	232	229	226	223	...
M G	C.P. No. 2	219	216	213	210	...
M G	Broach No. 2		204	201	198	195
M G	Punj-Ameri		334	331	328	325
M G	Surat		430	427	424	421
M G	Rajpipla		426	423	420	417
M G	Navsari		430	427	424	421

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract Jan. below New York Jan. 620 cent pts. at 331.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD
(Incorporated in Baroda. Liability of Members being limited.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.
CAPITAL AS ON 31-12-1940

Capital Authorised	Rs.	2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs	0,00,000
Capital paid up on 31-12-1940	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	55,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad	Dahhoi	Petlad
(Bhadra)	Dwarka	Patan
Ahmedabad	Harij	Port Okha
(Panchkuva)	Kadi	Sankheda
Amreli	Kalol	Sidhpur
Bhavnagar	Kapadwanj	Surat
Billimora	Karjan	Visnagar
Bombay	Mehsana	(N. G.)
Calcutta	Mithapur	Vyara
	Navsari	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interests which does not come to Rs 5 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods Terms on application
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT at BARODA Rates of rentals on application.
W. G. GROUNDWATER, General Manager.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Buying

Bombay, Aug. 4.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with scattered buying and the general feeling shows improvement. As pointed out before cheapness of money and satisfactory industrial outlook are encouraging buyers but in view of uncertain political situation trading continues on a restricted scale. The market being mostly on cash basis and absence of speculative long interest are expected to maintain stable state. Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1462 and improved to Rs. 1475 Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 294 Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1272 and Century Mill shares were placed at Rs. 506 for which the market looks for a flare up on any favourable development.

On Wall Street Exchange rails and liquors led the recovery and many issues touched new high levels. Prices generally stiffened despite uninspiring war news. However gains shaded latterly and an assortment of minor losses was in evidence U. S. shares declined 1/4 at 47 3/8. Anaconda Copper mining shares closed unchanged at 25 3/4 and General Motors gained 1/8 at 37 1/2 dollars.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Apollo 5; Ahmedabad Advance 385; Bombay Dyeing 1282/8; Central India 364; Century 508; Colaba Land 176; E. D. United 3/1; Finlay 203; Gokak 255/8; Indian Bleaching 188; Indore Malwa 347/8; Kohinoor 499; Lakshmi 802/8; Morarji 597; Mysore 140; New Great 272; Phoenix 455; Podar 212/8; Sassoon Silk 95/12; Sholapur 6500; Simplex 204/8; Swadeshi 342; Swan 192; Tata Mill 35; Vishnu 1685; New City 272/8.

ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley 1613/12; Ahmedabad Electric 180/12; Ajmere Electric 13/12; Bombay Suburban (old) 173/12; Bombay Tramways 131/8; Karachi Electric 196/4; Poona Electric 238/12; Surat Electric 180; Tata Hydro 172; Tata Power 1520.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asso. Cement 167/8; Belapur Sugar 216; Bombay Burma 217; Bombay Burma New 72/8; Bombay Steam 342/8; Shivrajpur 45/12. Tata Steel Def. 1475; Tata Steel Ord. 296; Prem. Construction 120/8 Br. B. Petrol 1/4/6; Ind. Radio Def. 350; Ind. Radio Ordy. 365; Scindia Steam 20/6; Tata Chemical 17/3; Tata Oil 60; Western India Match 236/4; Burma Corporation 1/15; Indian Iron 26/8; Indian Copper 2/1/6; Steel Corp. Bengal 16/10.

BANKS.

Baroda 116/8; Central 49/12; Imperial F. P. 1532/8; Imperial P.P. 375; India 145; Reserve 101/8; Union 6/8

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prant. 937/8; Central Prov. 108/8; Gujrat 109; Hoshiarpur Doab 97; Mandra Bhon 106/8; Sara Sirajgunge 96/8; Sialkot Narowal 113

INSURANCE.

Empire 700; Jupiter 15/2; New India 47/8; Oriental Life 4050; Vulcan Insurance 9/8.

DEBENTURES.

4 per cent Tata Chem. 1952 126/12; 4 per cent Andhra 1952 104/14; 4 per cent Bom. Telephone 48/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1951/55 104/14.

PREFERENCE.

5 per cent Ahm. Advance 126; 7 per cent Andhra 1570; 7 per cent Bom. Tram 77/8; 5 per cent Bom. Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 per cent Tata Steel 1st 206/4; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 136; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 156; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1597/8; 5 1/4 per cent P. Const 1st 122/8; 6 1/4 per cent P. Const. 2nd. 121/8; 5 per cent Swadeshi 138; 5 per cent T. Chem. 121.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay Aug. 4.

Sentiment on the market was better today and prices rallied up somewhat. Tata Deferreds after opening at 1460 went up to 1480 while Tata Ordinaries improved to 296. Cotton mill shares also evoked buying interest. Bombay Dyeings advanced to 1282-8, Centuries to 506 and Kohinoors to 498. Indian Irons continued steady at 26-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1460), 1460, 1480.
Tata Ordinaries (293), 293, 936.
Tata Ordinary 296; Tata Deferred 1480; Indian Iron 26/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 16/10; Bombay Dyeing 1282/8; Central India 365/12; Century 506/2; Gokak 255/10; Kohinoor 1498/12; Simplex 205; Andhra Valley 1625; Tata Hydro 171/4; Tata Power 1520; Associated Cement 163; Belapur 217/8; Bombay Burma (old) 217/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

CALCUTTA, August 4

The market ruled dull and inactive and the volume of business was limited. Government securities were unchanged.

Following are the quotations for final transactions:—

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1963-65 93/11; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 92/14; 4 per cent loan 1943 102/3 ct.

Bank: Reserve Bank 99 small lot.

Cottons: Bowreah ord 385; Elgin Mills 34/3; Cawnpore Textiles 10/1 small lot; Kesoram 10/6; Pref 127/8 small lot; New Victoria 5/14.

Coals: Baraboni as. 4 small lot; Talcher 2/6.

Jutes: Chitavalsah 14/4; Nellimarla 12 ct; Reliance pref 151/8 ct; Union pref 147 ct; Hooghly pref 17/4; Nudea 60 small lot; Sree Luchm Narain 13/4.

Eng. Companies: Indian Iron and Steel 26/9; Kumardhubi Eng 5/6; Pref 145; Marshalls 2; Steel Corpn ord 16/1; Pref 112/8; Steel Products 6.

Miscellaneous: Baraset Basirhat 52/8 small lot; Shamarmukh Silghat 85/8 ct; Burma Corpn 1/15; Indian Copper 2/2; Rhodesia Copper as. 12 ct; Assam Bengal Cement 11/12; Bengal Aerating Gas 70 small lot; United Flour 13/12; Ruby General Insurance 9/6; Aluminium Corpn 11/8; Associated Hotel Pref 91; Bararee Coke 26/2; Calcutta Silk 9/4; Calcutta Trams ord 15/10 ex div; Ivan Jones 2; Walford Transport ord 1/10; Mysore Paper 17/1; Orient Paper 21/2; Titaghur Paper pref ord 4/13; ord 19; Central Hydraulic 96; Assam Saws 3/1; India General Navgn pref 111 small lot.

Sugar Shares: Bairampore 13/5 small lot; Murree Brewery 17/4, New Savan 14/6; Punjab Sugar 300 ct.

Tea share: Tezpore 9/6 c div.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay Aug. 4.

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	180/85
Berar	170-80	185/87
C. P. 1	180-85	207/0
C. P. 2	170-80	192/99
Khandesh	140-45	...
Muglai	150-55	...
Broach	145-50	197/99
Broach Low	140-45	...

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 239; October 240
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 290; October 291
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 401; October 391
Yarn No. 40s August 615; October 620.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Cast. seed	September	.....	5 8 0
Cott. seed	September	.....	2 0 0
Silver 2nd	Settlement	.....	1 10 0
Gold 2nd	Settlement	.....	1 10 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Broach J/A. highest 199; lowest 192 1/2; closing 197 1/2
Indian Cotton Contract Jan highest 315; lowest 307 1/2; closing 314 1/2
Indian Cotton Contract March highest 309; lowest 303, closing 308 1/2

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th August 1942. Total amount offered was Rs. 12,29,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 35 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 6,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-8-6 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th August 1942, in Bombay up to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and up to the close of business on Monday the 10th August 1942 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 14th August 1942. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 31st July 1942, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,55,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay Aug. 4.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was unchanged at 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady. Gold opened steady at Rs 53/11 and declined to Rs. 53/5 and steadied at Rs. 53/7. Silver was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD.

Ready	Rs.	53 12 0
Shrawan		53 6 6
Sovereigns		39 15 0

SILVER.

Ready		85 4 0
Shrawan		84 7 0

Piecegoods And Yarn

Bombay, July 31

PIECEGOODS

	per	lb	Rs	a.	p.
Grey, Unbleached.—					
Longcloth (Standard quality) ..		..	1	5	11
Leopard (Fine quality)		..	2	3	7
Shirtings		..	1	5	9
Shirtings (Vegetable quality) ...		..	1	5	8
Leopard Cloth		..	1	5	10
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)		..	1	8	0
Dhoties (Calcutta. 5/8" P.B.)		..	2	6	6
Drills		..	1	5	8
Domestics		..	1	5	7
Domestics		..	1	6	3
Saitta		..	1	6	0
Chadars		..	1	7	2
White Bleached.—	per	piece			
Longcloth		..	25	0	0
Drill		..	19	0	0
Yarn.—	per	lb			
4s (All Waste)		..	0	8	9
6 1/2s (All Waste)		..	0	9	0
8 1/2s		..	0	11	1
10 1/2s		..	0	11	5
12 1/2s		..	0	11	9
16s		..	0	15	10
20s		..	1	0	7
24s		..	1	2	0
32s		..	1	5	10
60s		..	3	0	0
80s		..	3	8	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Groundnuts August	.....	62 2 0
Castorseeds September	.....	65 6 0
Cottonseeds September	.....	29 15 0
Linseed September	.....	8 8 6

BOMBAY METALS

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs.	135 0 0
Copper Sheets	.....	157 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1949-52 98/13
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 93/0
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99/14
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100
3 per cent 1963/65 93/8
4 per cent 1960-70 108/13
3 per cent 1943 Bonds 102/4
4 per cent War Bonds 102/0
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 102/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 112/4

TAX FREE LOANS

6 per cent 1945-55 Loan 108/15
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 104/4
4 per cent M Deb 1957 107/8
6 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
5 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
5 per cent K P T 1956 123/8

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 4.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 9/32 Two Months
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months
Banks Buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Four Months
B C Rates T T 1/6 15/16 D D 1/6 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/6 31/32 D D 1/6 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs 329 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL:
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 298 3/4
LONDON/BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil
LONDON/STOCKHOLM
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON:
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent

GOOD NEWS
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It has been brought to our knowledge that certain persons not really qualified use foreign degrees or diplomas after their names, and that they imitate our advertisements and re-word the same. Beware of such people

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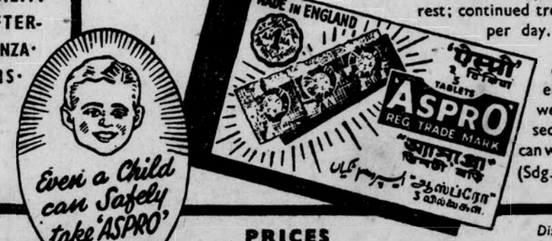

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CONGRESS DEMAND FOR BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

Government Of India Release Notes Of Discussion By Members Of Working Committee On Gandhiji's Draft

As will be seen from the Press Note issued by the Home Department of the Government of India and published below, the Department have released for publication a summary of the notes, evidently prepared by the Secretary of the Congress Working Committee of the proceedings of the Committee's meeting which lasted from 27th April to May 1st last and which was convened to consider a draft proposal sent by Mahatma Gandhi embodying the demand for the withdrawal of British Power from India forthwith. A few days after the close of the Working Committee's meeting, the office of the A. I. C. C. at Allahabad was raided by the Police and a number of documents belonging to the Congress were taken away. The notes now published by Government were obviously among the documents so taken possession of.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

The attached copies of certain documents relating to the Congress Working Committee's discussions concerning the drafting of the A.I.C.C. resolution of May 1, 1942, are published for general information, says a Press Note issued by the Home Department.

Gandhiji was not present at this meeting at Allahabad from 27-4-42 to 1-5-42 of the Working Committee. But he sent from Wardha a draft resolution for the consideration of the Committee. Miraben who brought the draft, explained how Gandhiji's mind was working along the lines sketched in it. The Committee gave earnest and careful consideration to the draft.

MAHATMA'S POINTS

The draft contained the following points:—

(1) A demand to the British Government to clear out, (2) India is a zone of war as a result of British Imperialism, (3) No foreign assistance needed for the freedom of this country, (4) India has no quarrel with any country, (5) If Japan invaded India it shall meet with non-violent resistance, (6) Form of non-co-operation laid down, (7) Foreign soldiers a grave menace to Indian freedom.

JAWAHARLALJI: Gandhiji's draft is an approach which needs careful consideration. Independence means, among other things, the withdrawal of British troops. It is proper; but has it any meaning our demanding withdrawal? Nor can they reasonably do it even if they recognise independence. Withdrawal of troops and the whole apparatus of civil administration will create a vacuum which cannot be filled up immediately.

FRIENDS OF AXIS

If we said to Japan that her fight was with British Imperialism and not us she would say: "We are glad the British army is withdrawn; we recognise your independence. But we want certain facilities now. We shall defend you against aggression. We want aerodromes, freedom to pass our troops through your country. This is necessary in self-defence" They might seize strategic points and proceed to Iraq, etc. The masses won't be touched if only the strategic points are captured. Japan is an Imperialist country. Conquest of India is in their plan. If Babu's approach is accepted, we become passive partners of the Axis Powers. This approach is contrary to the Congress policy for the last two years and a half. The Allied countries will have a feeling that we are their enemies.

Kripalaniji intervening said that the draft was declaration of their stand. England and America might put what interpretation they like but they (the Congress) had no designs against them.

DISCUSSION NOTES

MAULANA SAHEB: What is our position? Shall we tell the British Government to go and allow the Japanese and Germans to come or do we want the British Government to stay and stem the new aggression?

PANTJI: I want the right of Self-government and we shall exercise it as we like. If the British troops and the rest must withdraw let them do so by all means and we shall shift for ourselves.

JAWAHARLALJI: A draft like this weakens their (the British Government's) position. They will treat India as an enemy country and reduce it to dust and ashes. They will do here what they did in Rangoon.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL: The draft says to the British: "You have proved your utter incompetence. You cannot defend India. We cannot defend it either because you won't let us do. But if you withdraw there is a chance for us.

NON-VIOLENCE ISSUE

ASAF ALI: The draft asks us to accept non-violence for all time.

ACHUT PATWARDHAN: It was put to Gandhiji. He said that the Congress can take the stand that under existing circumstances non-violence was the best policy.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The whole background of the draft is one which will inevitably make the world think that we are passively lining up with the Axis powers. The British are asked to withdraw. After the withdrawal we are to negotiate with Japan and possibly come to some terms with her. These terms may include a large measure of civil control by us, a certain measure of military control by them, passage of armies through India, etc.

NO INVITATION TO JAPAN

KRIPALANIJI: Why should it mean passage of armies through India, etc? Just as we call upon the British and the Americans to withdraw their armies so also we ask others to keep out of our frontiers. If they do not, we fight.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Whether you will like it or not, the exigencies of the war situation will compel them to make India a battle ground. In sheer self-defence they cannot afford to keep out. They will walk through the country. You can't stop it by non-violent non-co-operation. Most of the population will not be affected by the march. Individuals may resist in a symbolic way. The Japanese armies will go to Iraq, Persia, etc., throttle China and make the Russian situation more difficult. The British will refuse our demand for military reasons, apart from others. They can't allow India to be used by Japan against them. Our reaction in the event of refusal will be a passive, theoretical lining up with Axis Powers. Japan may have an excuse for attack. We get involved in a hopeless logical quandary. We get hostility from every other element outside the Axis Powers. Japan will occupy strategic points. We get no chance to offer mass C.D. Our policy of sympathy with one group is completely changed.

BACKGROUND

So far as the main action is concerned there is no difficulty about Babu's draft. But the whole thought and background of the draft is one of favouring Japan. It may not be conscious. Three factors influence our decisions in the present emergency. (1) Indian freedom, (2) Sympathy for certain larger causes, (3) Probable outcome of the war. Who is going to win? It is Gandhiji's feeling that Japan and Germany will win. This feeling that Japan and Germany will win unconsciously governs his decision. The approach in the draft is different from mine.

ACHUT PATWARDHAN: I agree with Jawaharlalji's background but there are certain difficulties. The British Government is behaving in a suicidal manner. If we do not take decisions, Jawaharlalji's attitude will lead to abject and unconditional co-operation with British machinery which must collapse. If the battle of India is to be fought by Wavell, we shall do ourselves discredit if we attach ourselves to him. We talk of allying ourselves with the Allied Nations. I doubt if America is a progressive force. The existence of the American army in India is not a fact which improves our situation. I was opposed to the Poona offer but not to talks with Cripps. Jawaharlalji's statement after the negotiation broke down distressed me. The trend of thought it disclosed lands us in a position which obliges us to offer unconditional co-operation to Britain. Our co-operation with Britain is an invitation to Japan.

STRENGTHEN BAPU'S HANDS

RAJENDRA BABU: We cannot produce the proper atmosphere unless we adopt Bapu's draft. The Government has closed the door on armed resistance. We have only unarmed resistance to offer. We have, therefore, to strengthen Bapu's hands.

GOVIND VALLABH PANT: There is no difference of poinion so far as non-viloence is concerned There may be two opinions as to its effectiveness. Non-violent non-co-operation is not meant to be a demonstration. It is designed to prevent invasion or resist occupation. What will be our attitude to armed resistance? Shall we assist it or at least do nothing to hamper it?

(The reference is to certain amendments...to certain amendments to the original draft suggested by Babu Rajendra Prasad).

JAWAHAR'S STAND

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It retains the approach in Bapu's original draft. The Approach is a variation from the attitude we have taken up about Allies. At least I have committed myself to that sympathy 100 per cent. It would be dishonourable for me to resign from that position. There is no reason why that choice should arise. But it has arisen somewhat in this approach. The portion of the draft about resistance has some substance. The portion about Minorities, princes is unrealistic. We go on thinking in terms and not what is and that is a dangerous thing in a rapidly changing situation. There is no difference among us about (1) Our reactions to Government and (2) Our total inability to co-operate with the Government. Our programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection helps the Government but that cannot be helped. (3) We do not embarrass the British war effort, because that in itself would mean aid to the invader. We agree on these points but we have different ways of getting at them. It is true that since my approach is different, my emphasis, too, would be different.

PANTJI: One test to apply to the draft, is: Whether it is consistent with our previous resolutions. The language about the condemnation of Cripps' proposals is highly exaggerated. If the proposals were so bad why did we spend so much time over them? My attitude to-day is: We must do our utmost to defend the country and swallow many things. If I can't co-operate with the British it is because it is not consistent with our dignity. But the approach in the draft makes every soldier I see my enemy.

ASAF ALI: The draft will not make any effective appeal to the Axis powers. Telling the British to withdraw will do nobody any good.

NO RESOLUTION CALLED FOR

BHULABHAI DESAI: No resolution is called for. We passed one at Wardha which expressed our definite position. The resolution is made in an unreal way. It is inconsistent with our previous stand. We have said that if of-

(Continued On page 6)

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

On the eve of this momentous meeting of the A.I.C.C., may I suggest that the members of the Working Committee hold a Press Conference, which the Mahatma and the members of the Working Committee would attend. It would help to clarify many things for the foreign and Indian Press. There are a number of political observers who would appreciate an occasion to talk collectively with the leaders of the Congress. Will the Congress President give this suggestion his careful consideration?

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that F.A.B. are to make a short of the A.I.C.C. meeting, as a sequel to "The Voice of Youth"!

* * *

The Oxford University Press are doing a new series of pamphlets on Indian affairs which will be read with interest. "The Economic Background" is, perhaps, the most interesting of those I have seen. Among the contributors are K. T. Shah, J. C. Kumarappa and Sir Jehangir Coyajee. May I suggest to the Oxford University Press a Double Pamphlet on "The Younger Generation"? It would have a great sale in India.

* * *

I went to the Benefit Show on Sunday morning in aid of the People's Theatre. I found the Russian propaganda short they showed the most excellent piece of cinematography. The commentary was inaudible, but the vision was stimulating. Why don't the National War Front take this picture, have it re-commentated and translated into Indian languages and shown widely in India? I would help the feeling we have for Russia and help the "Grow More Food" campaign.

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6-13
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Alfred Andriola

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